

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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November 13, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 70. 2 p.m. 72
Humidity " 85. " 88

November 13, 1913. Temperature 6 a.m. 73. 2 p.m. 77
Humidity " 93. " 82

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE.
Barometer 30.06

2959 號六十二月九年寅甲

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1914.

五拜禮 號三十月一拾英曆

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TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN BELGIUM.

BRITISH TROOPS REPEL GERMAN ATTACKS.

The Escape of the Goeben and Breslau.

REAR ADMIRAL TROUBRIDGE EXONERATED.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

No Neglect.

Nov. 12, 2.5 p.m.
A Court Martial has fully acquitted Rear Admiral Troubridge (who had been in command of the Mediterranean Cruiser Squadron since 1912) of neglect in connection with the escape of the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau.

A French Report.

The following official French telegram received via Peking has been forwarded to us by the Consul-General for France for publication:

"During the 10th inst. the fighting between Nieuport and the Lys was resumed, the opposing forces being of great strength. In every way the Allies maintained their front. They have made perceptible progress north-east of Nieuport, but by the end of the day the Germans had succeeded in taking Dixmude. The Allies, however, are strongly holding the surroundings of this small town on the Nieuport canal.

British troops were attacked at several points on their front, but they have everywhere checked the enemy.

The general situation remains unchanged all along the line, save that the Allies have made some progress north of Soissons and on the right bank of the Aisne.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

The South African Revolt; Men Invited to Surrender.

Nov. 12, 4.50 a.m.
A message from Pretoria says that the Government has issued a proclamation which promises an amnesty to all of the rebels surrendering before the 21st inst., the rebel leaders excepted.

Our Gold Reserve Reaches Unprecedented Figure.

Nov. 12, 4.50 a.m.
The Rt. Hon. Frederick Bath Jackson, P.O., a director of the Bank of England, and a former President of the Institute of Bankers, has announced that the gold reserve of the Bank of England has reached the unprecedented figure of sixty-nine and a half millions sterling.

American Cruiser Reported Blown up by Turkish Mines.

Nov. 12, 4.50 a.m.
An unconfirmed rumour comes from Washington to the effect that the U.S. cruiser North Carolina has been sunk by striking a Turkish mine at Beirut.

[The North Carolina is an armoured cruiser of 14,500 tons, built at Newport News in 1906-8 at a cost (including armour, but not armament) of \$9,030. She has a speed of 22.48 knots and carries a complement of 845 officers and men.]

Nov. 12, 12.30 a.m.
Petrograd publishes the following official statement:

The Russians are now nearing the Mazurian lake region in Eastern Prussia.

There have been battles in the Goldap, Mlava and Soldan districts, in favour of the Russians.

The Russian offensive continues in Galicia.

TO-DAY'S WAR TELEGRAMS.

British Torpedo Gunboat Torpedoed.

Nov. 12, 1.30 a.m.

It is officially announced that H.M.S. Niger has been torpedoed by a submarine in The Downs.

The Niger foundered, but all the officers and seventy-seven of the crew were saved, of whom four were injured. It is believed that no one perished.

H.M.S. Niger was a torpedo gunboat of 810 tons, built in 1892 at Barrow. She was among a class of obsolete vessels, some of which are used as lookouts and mine sweepers. The Downs is a roadstead on the east coast of Kent, opposite Ramsgate and Deal and protected externally by the Goodwin Sands.]

Enemy at Last Scores a Point.

Nov. 11, 6.30 p.m.

A Paris communique states:—
On the Left Wing the battle was resumed yesterday with the greatest intensity from Nieuport to the Lys.

Our front in a general way has been maintained despite the violence and strength of the German attacks against our points d'appui.

We re-occupied Lombardzyde and advanced beyond this point. The Germans, however, towards the end of the day, succeeded in taking Dixmude.

We continue to hold the outskirts of the town and hold the canal from Nieuport to Ypres. The canal has been strongly occupied and the struggle was of the fiercest character at these points.

The British were also attacked at several points, but everywhere stopped the enemy.

There is no change on the remainder of the front, except the progress of our troops northward of Soissons and westward of Vailly.

Otherwise, the weather only allowed of action in detail, which was favourable to our arms.

We especially hustled the enemy at Coincourt, north of the forest of Parroy.

The King's Speech to Parliament.

Nov. 11, 3.35 p.m.

His Majesty the King opened Parliament in person but with diminished ceremonial.

The Dominion troops and Indian troops lined the route to the House of Commons.

The Speeches and the Address were noteworthy for their patriotic spirit.

The King in his speech from the Throne said:—

"The energies and sympathies of my subjects in every part of the Empire are concentrated upon the prosecution of the war to a victorious issue. My Mussulman subjects known well that the rupture with Turkey has been forced upon me against my will and I recognise with appreciation and gratitude the proofs they have hastened to give of their loyalty and devotion in support of my army and navy, who will continue to maintain, in full measure, their glorious traditions. We shall watch and follow their steadfastness and valour with thankfulness and pride. There is throughout the Empire a fixed determination to secure, at whatever sacrifice, the triumph of our arms in vindication of our cause. Due financial provision will be asked for the effective conduct of the war and these will be the only measures submitted before the attainment of the great purpose upon which the efforts of the Empire are set."

The House of Lords adopted the address.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law (Leader of the Opposition) emphasised that there would be no amendments, only a non-partisan discussion. He considered the position good. The resources of the Allies were far greater than those of their enemies. Already the economic effect of the war was being felt in Germany.

Mr. Asquith expressed warm appreciation of the tone of Mr. Bonar Law's speech and of the Empire's world-wide sympathy. The war might last long, and the longer it lasted the more the great resources of the Empire would be available. The Empire was on its trial and we could confidently hope to emerge champions of a just cause.

The Turks Routed: Prisoners and Ammunition Captured.

Nov. 12, 1.25 p.m.

A Petrograd official message states that the Russians have turned the Turkish attempted outflanking movement at Koeprikoei into a rout, capturing prisoners and ammunition. The Russians have consequently occupied the whole of the Alaschert valley.

Enemy's Desperate Effort Ends in Disappointment.

Nov. 12, 1.30 a.m.

An official communique issued in Paris in the evening states:—
The enemy throughout the day continued yesterday's effort without achieving any fresh result.

He made a counter-attack at Lombardzyde but was repulsed.

He also made vain attempts to debouch from Dixmude on to the left bank of the Yser.

There is nothing new to report regarding the rest of the front.

THE GERMAN CHIEF OF STAFF.

Speculation as to Moltke's Supersession.

An Amsterdam despatch stating that Field-Marshal Moltke has been relieved of his post as chief of Staff, and Major-General Letz has been appointed his successor, adds the following comment: With regard to the probable cause of this change much speculation is indulged in. Some say that General Moltke erred in his plan of operations in massing great armies in East Prussia while the issue of the campaign in France hangs in the balance. If he had sent the armies to Galicia the disastrous Austrian debacle would have been avoided, but the concentration of huge armies on the Russian frontier is a most awkward plan. Others assert that the Kaiser is very eager to launch the attack on Great Britain in order to gratify his personal animosity, but General Moltke does not approve of this as the attack on Britain would scarcely produce any decisive result. Lately the Kaiser has been advocating the devastation of British cities by means of airships, but this was also opposed by Moltke. For these reasons, it is stated, General Moltke has incurred the displeasure of His Majesty, which has resulted in the change reported. In any case, the change of the Chief of the General Staff at this juncture will not fail to have most far-reaching consequences on the military situation.

General Letz has been commander of the First Division of the Imperial Guards, but his name is not very well known even among Germans. His father distinguished himself in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, and was later appointed Military Governor of Hanover.

THE PORT OF RANGOON.

The annual report for 1913-14 of the Rangoon Port Commissioners, submitted by the Chairman, contains the following regarding a proposed dry dock for Rangoon:—Reference was made in the report for the previous year to the suggested provision of a dry dock, the importance of which was insisted upon by the Commissioners' consulting engineer, who visited Rangoon in February, 1913. In April 1913, the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, Limited, were addressed on the subject of providing either a dry, or a floating dock, and they were asked to consider two proposals:—(1) the construction of a dry dock on their Dalla property, or a floating dock, of some type to be agreed upon, capable of accommodating a steamer 500 feet long by 60 feet wide by 18 feet, with a docking weight of 8,000 tons;—a ship repair works to be established in connection therewith; or (2) the dock to be built or purchased by the Commissioners, and the repair works to be established by the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, Limited. The company in reply stated that their home directors were of opinion that a floating dock was the only feasible scheme, the cost of which would be some 2150,000, and they were asked to ascertain what yearly subsidy or guarantee on the capital expended the Commissioners would be disposed to grant, should they decide to face the undertaking. An estimate of revenue and expenditure on the undertaking showed that, to begin with, there would be a considerable yearly deficit, and as the provision of a dock had been urged not only by the Commissioners' consulting engineer, but by the British India Steam Navigation Company also, the company was asked in view of the large deficit expected, whether

SUGAR SUPPLY NATIONALISED.

How Prices Have Been Kept Down.

The Royal Commission on the Sugar Supply, in a memorandum on its origin and purpose, issued recently, states that on the outbreak of war it became evident that a very serious situation was likely to develop in connection with the supply of sugar for the United Kingdom. In the first place, Germany and Austria, on which England has been dependent for about two-thirds of all the sugar consumed, became suddenly closed as sources of supply, as well for immediate as for future delivery. Secondly, the complete dislocation of the financial market, and more especially of the remittance market, threatened to paralyse dealings with other countries from which supplies might be bought. Thus there was imminent danger of a positive famine in sugar once existing stocks had become exhausted, and the certainty that for some considerable period the price of sugar would rise to an almost prohibitive figure. In the days which immediately succeeded the declaration of war granulated sugar, which at the end of July had been selling wholesale at prices about 15s. per cwt, was actually sold in London at 35s. to 42s., while in Scotland contracts are known to have been made at 47s. 6d., and even as high as 59s. 6d. Excluding this latter instance as exceptional, it may be said that in a week wholesale prices were trebled, with the result that the consumer was threatened with having to pay 61. per lb. retail or even more for sugar which he had been accustomed to get for 2d. per lb. In these circumstances the Government took steps to put an immediate end to the speculation in sugar and to the rise in price. The leading refiners were approached and an arrangement was made that the whole body of refiners should stand aside from the market for raw sugars, leaving it free for the operations of the Government, that they should look to the Government alone for the supply of raw sugar for their factories, that the sugar should be issued to them at a fixed price, and that they in turn should sell their refined products to dealers also at a fixed price, the difference between the two prices being no more than sufficient to allow them a fair profit on manufacture. The price of raw sugar charged to the refiners was determined on the basis of protecting the Government from loss on their purchases according to the best estimate that could be made of the prospects of the sugar market. Allowing for reasonable profit to the refiner, dealer, and retailer respectively, this price permits the sale to the public by retail grocers of sugar at the maximum price of 3 1/2 p. per pound for good granulated, and 4 1/2 p. per pound for good cubes, with other qualities at proportionate rates. In distributing the sugars it is the intention of the Commission to make use as far as possible of the existing machinery and channels of the trade.

It could see its way to increase the support promised to the undertaking, namely, a sum approximately of Rs. 25,000 a year. The British India Steam Navigation Company replied in November, 1913, regretting that it could not promise any larger support than that already promised, and, accordingly, the Commissioners decided on the 3rd December, 1913, to postpone further consideration of the project, but directed that the question should be brought forward each year when the annual budget is under consideration. In this way the question will not be lost sight of.

TELEGRAMS. NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The Russian offensive continues in Galicia.

Non-party speeches marked the opening of Parliament by the King.

The Russians are now nearing the region of the Mazurian Lakes in East Prussia.

The Germans have made vain attempts to debouch from Dixmude on to the left bank of the Yser.

The British torpedo-boat Niger has been sunk by a submarine in The Downs; it is believed that no lives are lost.

It is announced that the gold reserve of the Bank of England has reached the unprecedented figure of 69.1.2 millions.

The Russians have turned the Turkish attempted outflanking movement at Koeprikoei into a rout, capturing many prisoners.

The Germans have succeeded in taking Dixmude. The Allies hold the canal from Nieuport to Ypres.

A South African Government Proclamation promises an amnesty to rebels surrendering before the 21st inst., with the exception of the leaders.

An unconfirmed rumour from Washington states that the U.S. cruiser North Carolina has been sunk by a Turkish mine at Beirut.

Rear Admiral Troubridge has been acquitted by Court Martial of any neglect in connection with the escape of the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau.

NEWS.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

Interesting war items are given to-day.

The S.S. Kailang has gone ashore at Hailow.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, commercial news on page 3 and log book on page 6.

General news and an account of Anthony Hope's views on the war appear on page 3.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Hongkong A.D.C. at Theatre Royal, "Blue Bird."

Boy Scouts' Concert in Aid of the Prince of Wales Fund.

Sunday, November 15.

Al Fresco Fete—R.O. Cathedral compound—9 p.m.

Saturday, November 21.

B.K. Jockey Club, Extraordinary General Meeting.

NOTICES

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Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to 39 Collyer Street, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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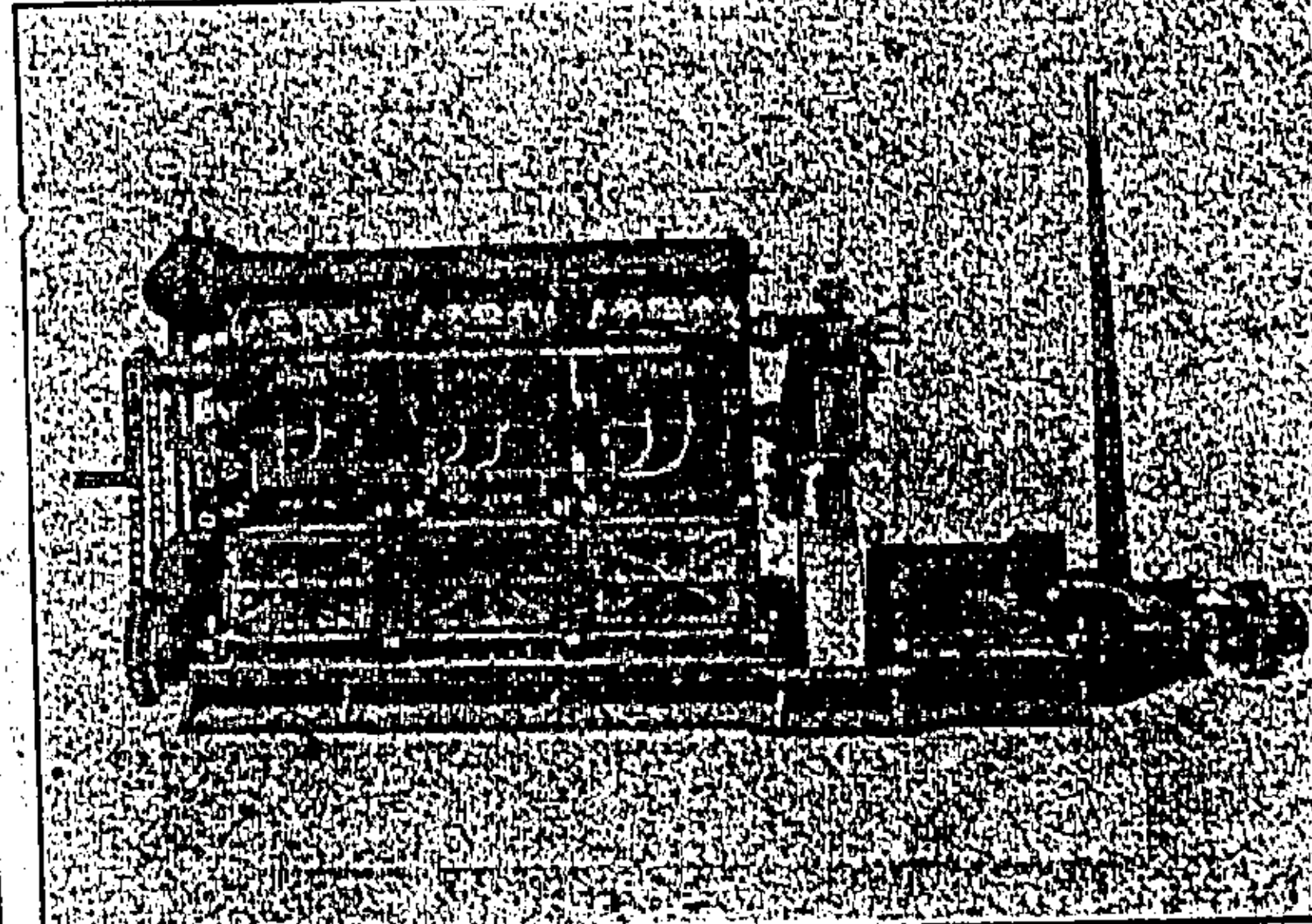
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South China Morning Post.

'Germany Alarmed.'
The fact that Germany concentrated her greatest efforts upon France has enabled the Russian army not only to be fully prepared to repulse the fiercest onslaught of the German hordes, but to adopt a strong offensive. The rapidity of the German retreat from Warsaw is comparable only to the retreat from Paris, with this difference that, in their relentless pursuit over most difficult ground, the Russians have not apparently given the enemy a moment's pause. The plans of the Grand Duke Nicholas are not known, but it may be surmised that the Russians will take full advantage of the rigours of winter, which they are probably better able to endure than any other troops in Europe, to push their advance into the very heart of the German empire. Meantime, there is fortunately no chance of Germany's plea for peace being entertained. The Allies are determined "to see the thing through to the bitter end" and to affix a final seal upon the military despotism of the Kaiser and the Prussian nobility who support him in his madness. Germany has every reason to be alarmed.

Daily Press.

The British Calm.
A feature of the war at its present stage, and one which paradoxical though this may seem, is chiefly lost sight of because of its existence, is the wonderfully easy manner in which the British public has passed out of the period of nerves and settled down to a steady looking ahead and quiet confidence in all that is being done on the part of the Allied Armies and Navies. Remembering past experiences, such a development of what may be most aptly termed the war spirit of Britain's civil population should really have been looked upon as a part of the general scheme of things, the appearance of which was merely a matter of time. However, realising that all the wars which have gone to make up Great Britain's history of growth, expansion, and just reprisals are but guerrilla conflicts when compared with the life and death struggle of great nations now taking place in Europe, the return of this spirit of calm and quiet confidence so early in what must be a long, arduous and vital campaign is all the more remarkable.

China Mail.

Bankers and their Clients.
A writer in Engineering to hand, dealing with the financial and economic aspects of the war, makes some very pertinent suggestions. As is well known, the success of all trading banks is due to the intimate knowledge obtained, and the thorough inspection maintained, of the businesses with which they are connected. This knowledge and inspection, says the writer referred to, are greatly assisted by the strictly enforced legal necessity in foreign countries of keeping proper books of account, and this practice could, with much advantage, be adopted in this country. Foreign traders also, by reason of the close supervision of the credit banks, are compelled to take strict measures and devise systems whereby the state of the business can be gauged almost from day to day, while full and proper balance sheets are prepared, sometimes monthly, or, at any rate, much more frequently than in England. All this information is imparted to the banker, and in all matters where finance plays an important part, the advice of the banker is sought.

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Kowloon, 15th July, 1914.

GENERAL NEWS.

Protection of Fishermen.
The Chinese Government has received a telegram from the Governor General of Kwangtung stating that the stations for according protection to the fishermen along the sea coast have been established.

Coloured Murderer Lynched.
Roohelle, Ga., Sept. 20.—Nathan Brown, coloured, was lynched by a mob here late to-day for shooting to death Edward Rountree, a farm overseer. Brown was caught after an all-day chase with bloodhounds.

Capt. Wilson Walker.
Captain Wilson Walker, who was very well known on the China coast, died at the Cliff House Hotel, Nagasaki, on the morning of the 5th instant, following an operation. Captain Walker came out for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha a number of years ago, bringing one of their new vessels to this East. He afterwards was engaged in the coast trade between China and Japan, and was a familiar figure at one time in Shanghai, where he was highly respected by a large circle of friends. Later he joined the service of the Japanese Government as a pilot in the Inland Sea, and after being in this work for a number of years he retired and lived at Nagasaki.

The Ex-Emperor of China.
The young ex-Emperor Hsuan Tang of the Manchu Court is a clever little scholar. He studies hard and has finished five volumes of classics, which, considering his age, shows that his literary quality is excellent. Messrs. Hsu Fang and Chen Pao-chang are Imperial tutors for Chinese and Mr. Yinkel'ah teaches the ex-Emperor Manchu writing. He is able to write short compositions now. His daily recitation hours begin at 8 in the morning and finish at 3 o'clock in the afternoon with a recess during the dinner hour.

Mexican Unrest.
A follower of General Carranza, who attempted to assassinate General Villa, has been arrested and executed.

Japanese Military Manoeuvres.
It is officially announced that the Emperor of Japan will attend the grand military manoeuvres to be held in the neighbourhood of Osaka from November 15 to November 19.

Foreigners in Chinese Customs.
According to the *Kuo Pao*, the number of foreigners of the different nationalities who are employed by the Chinese Customs is 1,308 apportioned as follows:—548 British, 248 Germans, 89 Japanese, 21 French, 78 Russian, 57 American, and 10 Italian.

Returned Students.
The Office for the registration of returned Chinese students has submitted to the President for his perusal a list of names of students, numbering over three hundred, who have reported themselves there for the first period.

Messrs. George Newnes.
The well-known firm of George Newnes (Ltd.) has had another prosperous year, the profits being £81,200, against £80,100 for 1912-13. The dividend, however, is reduced from 15 to 10 per cent. for the year, but £25,000 is placed to dividend equalisation account, making it £50,000, and £12,000 is carried forward. A year ago £20,000 was specially appropriated, and £2,300 carried forward. By arrangement with Mr. C. Arthur Pearson the board have acquired a very substantial proportion of the shares in C. Arthur Pearson (Ltd.).

Resigned.
President Wilson has received and accepted the resignation of Dr. Louis Livingstone Seaman, as First Lieutenant of the Medical Reserve Corps of the Army on the inactive list, says the *New York Times*. The resignation was written before the Secretary for War called upon Dr. Seaman for an explanation of his alleged criticisms of the conduct of the German campaign in Belgium. Statements attributed to Dr. Seaman were construed by War Department officials as a violation of President Wilson's order for all officers to refrain from partisan discussion of the European war. Dr. Seaman's resignation, however, closes the incident.

NOTICE

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FOOL OR KNAVE?

Anthony Hope's Views on the War.

A man generally knows whether or not he is a knave, but he does not always know whether or not he is a fool, writes Mr. Anthony Hope, in the *San Francisco Examiner*. Hence he would sooner be called knave than fool. If he is a knave he cannot much resent the accusation; if his conscience is clear he dismisses it with a smile. But to taunt him with being a fool makes him uneasy and sets him on self-examination.

It is the same with nations, and hence it comforts a nation to find its enemies imputing to it, not folly or blindness, but a long-headed cunning, even though the cunning ascribed to it be untrammelled by scruples to a degree which it would not itself be willing for a moment to admit.

England had formerly been called perfidious than a blockhead. Her enemies, as a rule, fall in with her preference, imputing to her a consistent, unscrupulous and supremely able policy of self-interest which seems to Englishmen themselves as much above their intellectual capacity as it is below their most modern conception of their own morals.

Not Quite the Perfect Villain.
But England is not quite the perfect villain. She has had her lapses; she has missed her chances now and then. She has not always hit her man on the head when he was least able to hit back; she has not always stabbed him in the back when he was fighting somebody else in front—not always, however much of course, she may in certain eyes, under various fine pretexts of treaties and neutral rights, be doing it now.

One of the lapses of this kind that notable exponent of German policies and principles, General von Bernhardi, is good enough to point out to his countrymen and to us in his book, "Germany and the Next War." He is much struck with it; he refers to it more than once.

Quotations From the Book.
Here are a couple of passages—I quote from the English translation of the book:

"Since England committed the unpardonable blunder, from her point of view, of not supporting the Southern States in the American war of secession, a rival to England's world-wide empire has appeared on the other side of the Atlantic in the form of the United States of North America, which are a grave menace to England."

Again:
"This policy (i.e. the German policy of not effecting a final settlement of accounts with France, at a favourable moment) somewhat resembles the supineness for which England has herself to blame when she refused her assistance to the Southern States in the American war of secession, and thus allowed a power to arise in the form of the United States which, already, although barely fifty years have elapsed, threatens England's own position as a world power."

FOR THE LADIES.

MADAME D. C. CASULLI, a Parisian Dressmaker and Certified Pupil of the "INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL" of Paris, once a Principal and a "Modelist" in the Firms of OLIVAN-BREVET, DOEUILLET, and BEER of Paris—a Special Firm for purchases in Paris.

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MADAME D. C. CASULLI, Peak Hotel, Rooms Nos. 91 and 92. Hongkong, 5th November, 1914.

Was Sympathy for South.
I am not old enough—just not old enough—to remember the war of secession, but I have talked with many who remember those days well, and we have all read many books about that troubled and momentous time.

Everybody knows that there was a great deal of sympathy for the South in England, especially among the upper classes, even more powerful politically than now.

Everybody knows that war rarely came about by reason of it, but was avoided—happily and mercifully avoided, as we Englishmen have been in the habit of saying—ill General von Bernhardi came along to teach us to say unhappily and stupidly evaded.

Everybody knows that in the end the preponderance of opinion in England imposed not intervention on the English side; but a neutrality which left the aid but splendid conflict to be fought out without foreign interference—to be fought out by men on both sides who believed that they fought in a righteous cause for which they were ready and bound not only to lay down their lives, but to take the lives of their fellow countrymen—aye, of their own brethren if need be. History lays her wreath of laurel on the graves of the heroes of the North and of the South alike. And the great republic lives.

What Britain Did.
That was what Great Britain did. What does General von Bernhardi, with his Prussian politico-military philosophy and principles, say that she ought to have done—what only her supineness and unpardonable blundering prevented her from doing? For her there should have been no nonsense about which side was right; no nonsense about generous and disinterested sympathy with the South's strong constitutional case and splendid pluck on the one side, or with the sentiment of national unity, the cause of the slaves or the dogged and persevering valour which drew hearts to the other side.

All these were simply irrelevant. Great Britain, if she would not be so stupid and stupid, had simply to ask, "What will pay me best?" and simply to answer, "Helping the South." Why? "Because by helping the South I shall in the long run cripple both South and North. By helping one side I shall hurt both."

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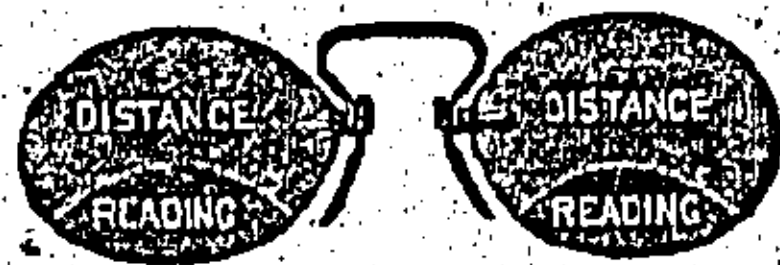
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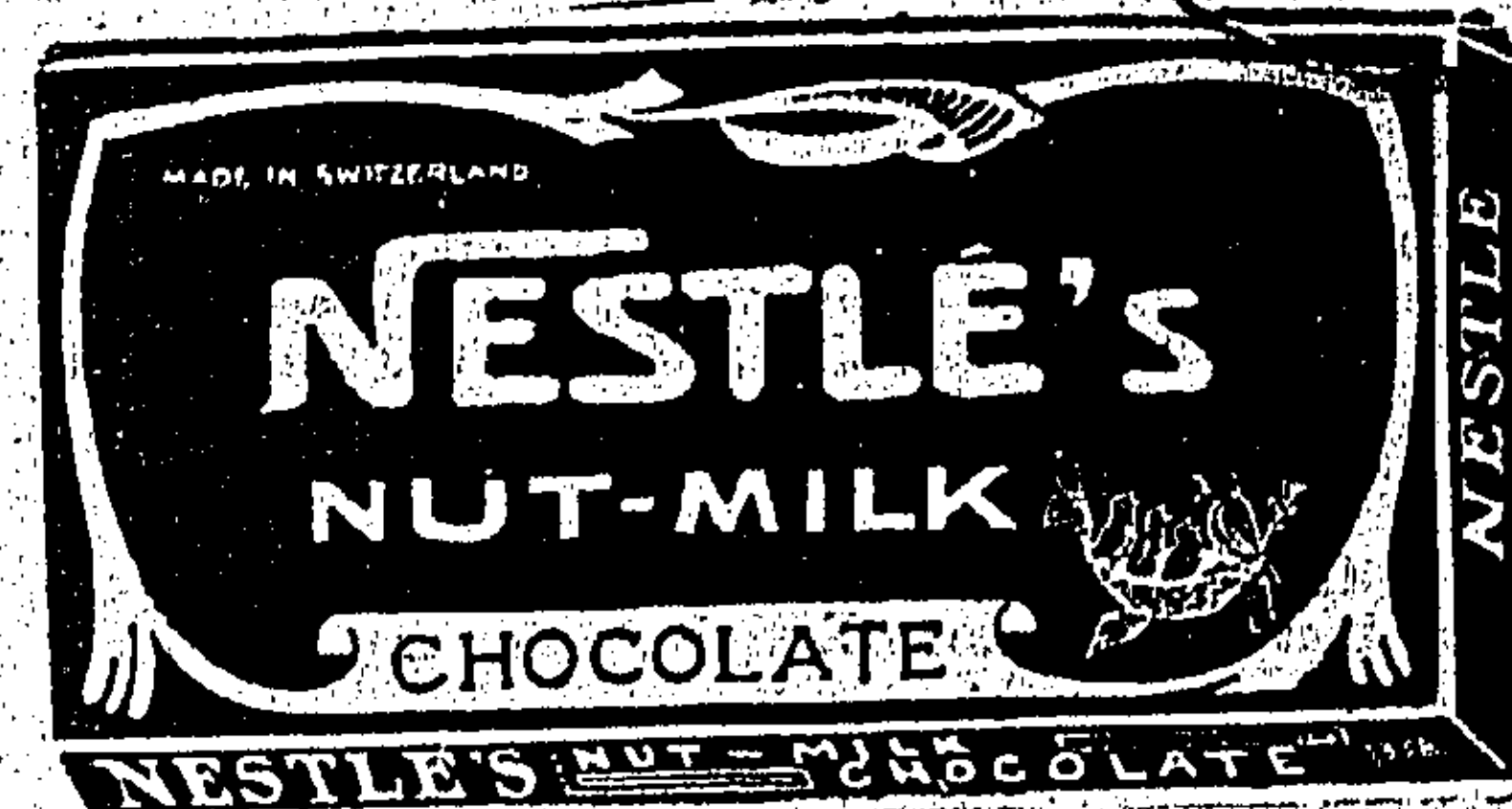
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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1914.

THE EGYPTIAN COTTON OUTLOOK.

Egypt is much in the world's eye at the present moment, for it is recognised on all hands that there are large political and economic questions arising in that land, in which Britain has a peculiar interest. On the political problems we do not wish to comment at the present, but the economic issues arising out of the position in regard to the cotton crop may well engage our attention. Egypt, as is well-known, is one of the greatest cotton-producing countries in the world, and last year its exports in this commodity to the principal foreign countries totalled a value of no less than £28,708,000. That was on a crop of 7,554,000 kantars (a kantar being about 100 lbs.). This year the crop is estimated at about 8,000,000 kantars.

As Germany, Austria and Belgium between them have hitherto taken about one-sixth of the Egyptian cotton crop, and their consumption for many months to come must cease, the question arises as to what is to become of the present crop. This matter has, we note, been engaging the attention of *Truth*, which journal raises the query whether the sixth mentioned will be absorbed by the increased manufacture of cotton in England, the United States, France and Russia. The conclusion arrived at is that France and Russia will take less cotton, and as to whether England and the United States can take the surplus no definite statement is given. It is remarked, however, that the cotton magnates in Lancashire are sanguine, and that they predict a rise rather than a fall in price. They say that they will get the German and Austrian trade in cotton manufactures to the East and South America, and that the Lancashire mills will soon be working double tides. On the other hand, Sir Charles Macara, who is a great authority, is afraid of a glut of cotton, but he perceives one advantage in this. He urges that now is the opportunity to create a reserve of cotton, which shall prevent market fluctuations in the raw material for the future by maintaining some equilibrium between supply and demand. As to the practicality of such a step, Sir Charles Macara says that cotton, unlike other agricultural products, suffers no deterioration if properly packed and stored.

Realising the difficulties and uncertainties of the situation, the Egyptian Government has taken a step which appears an eminently wise one. It has prohibited the sowing for next year of more than half the present area of cotton, commanding that cereals shall be planted in the other half. Egypt, it must not be forgotten, is an excellent wheat-growing country, and as other sources of export, particularly Russia and Austria, must fall in the coming year, because no wheat will be sown there this winter, new fields must be found. This is Egypt's chance, and as *Truth* rightly remarks, the high prices for foodstuffs that are sure to prevail in 1915, the Egyptian proprietors and occupiers ought not to lose by the substitution of wheat for cotton.

Britain and Belgium.

The war has made one thing very clear. It is that it has cemented the friendship of Britain and Belgium in a way that only a great crisis like the present could do. When the latter country resisted the "invitation" of the Kaiser to open up the land for the passage through of German troops, the people of Belgium knew that they had the whole might and power of Britain behind them, and they now know that if the integrity of their land will eventually be restored, as it assuredly will, they will have to thank the same influence. But our goodwill and sympathy have not ended here. With the country overrun by the Germans, the bulk of the civilian population have had to leave their native land, and it is in succouring the refugees that England has shown such a degree of spontaneous magnanimity that the refugees' committees have been forced to decline many of the offers of shelter.

Practical Sympathy.

Even a month ago no fewer than 6,000 Belgians had been placed in private British homes, while many others had been placed in lodging and boarding houses, for whose keep the Government has assumed responsibility. Up to that time offers from 100,000 persons to care for the refugees had been received, and no less than seventy tons of clothing and supplies had been contributed for the unfortunate, most of whom are women and children. Poor little Belgium deserves all the sympathy she is getting; and when the war is over she will have cause to lovingly remember how Britain came to her aid in the hour of her great and bitter trial, and saved her from absorption by an overbearing military power.

A Slight Mistake.

The Chinese War Office must be taking tips from some of our own Government departments. Not long ago it ordained that each soldier should be granted a daily allowance of four and a quarter cantars of rice. We don't know what the Celestial Atkins was going to do with it all, for close upon six pounds of rice is a fair amount for one man to get away with in the course of a day. But that by the way. A copyist and a clerk, who were responsible for drafting the document decreeing this allowance, appear to have mixed things up a little, with the result that the unfortunate soldiers found themselves committed to that amount—not per day but per month! Then the officials got busy and the Minister for War himself reprimanded the clerk and "fired" the copyist, Chinese Clergymen.

We notice that Bishop Lander announced, at the Protestant Diocesan Conference the other day, the General Synod's proposal "to form a purely Chinese Board of Missions, and to appoint and support a Chinese bishop and staff of missionaries." The idea is not novel and is certainly a good one—provided a reasonable amount of discrimination is observed. Only a few days ago we happened to be discussing the question of native missionaries with a western-educated Chinese gentleman, who has been brought up a Christian. In his view the Chinese preacher will never be a great success till he is drawn from the more educated classes. "The average man who is appointed," he said, "often scarcely knows his own language, and is usually quite ignorant of everything except what the missionaries have taught him. This means that he is helpless in argument with any Chinese who has even a moderate knowledge of the history and literature of his own people." This, we should think, is a matter well worth the Synod's while to bear in mind.

The Wool Trade.

The wool brokers in England have formed a league to prevent the purchase of wools suitable for army requirements by neutrals on behalf of Germany. There have been heavy purchases of Yorkshire shires on behalf of firms in neutral territory who were known to have business relations with Germany. This has aroused suspicion and brokers now have organized to ascertain the ultimate destination of the wool before any annual order even is considered.

DAY BY DAY.

A FAITHFUL FRIEND IS THE MEDICINE OF LIFE. THERE IS NO MAN THAT IMPARTETH HIS JOYS TO HIS FRIEND, BUT HE JOYETH THE MORE; AND NO MAN THAT IMPARTETH HIS GRIEFS TO HIS FRIEND, BUT HE GRIEVETH THE LESS.—Apoth.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 70; fine.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 61; fine.

The Mails.
Siberian Mail.—Due to-day.
Austrian Mail.—Closes to-morrow at 11 a.m.
Siberian Mail.—Closes to-morrow at 4 p.m.

Count the Columns.
Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 35 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 37 published.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 8.9-10d.

Auction.
Mr. G. P. Lamert is selling at his sales room to-morrow morning, suit lengths, gent's boots, etc.

Clothing Stolen.
Mr. Abbas, of the Praya, has had stolen a leather box containing clothing valued at \$85.

Shanghai Ellis Kadoorie School Sports.

The second annual sports meeting of the Shanghai Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese took place last Saturday.

Stolen Jewellery.
To the police a Chinese woman living in Wanchai Road has reported that jewellery to the value of \$235, and clothing valued at \$250, has been stolen from her house.

Matriculation Examination.
Candidates for the Hongkong University matriculation examination, which takes place from December 14 to 19, are required to send in their names to the Registrar not later than to-morrow.

In Servants' Quarters.
Before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, three Chinese were charged to-day with trespassing in the servants' quarters of the French Consul General's residence at Peak Road. Mr. Liebert explained that he had had some trouble before with this kind of thing, and the men were each fined \$5.

Trade Openings.
The latest trade enquiry list issued by the American Consulate General in Hongkong shows that American exporters desire connections in chemicals, ricksha wheels, postcard and button photo machines, lubricating and illuminating oils, leathers, aluminium alloys, drillers, metal furniture and vehicle parts.

Imagination.
The alleged armed robbery at Mong Kok village has turned out to be, according to the police investigations, nothing more than an ordinary case of larceny. The widow who told the story about the men having gagged her, now denies that this was the case, and further adds that the story of the men being armed is nothing but imagination on her part.

Fatal Quarrel.
In the course of a quarrel on board the s.s. Tai Lee, last night, on the way down from Canton, it is alleged that one man kicked another in the abdomen, the result being that the man died shortly afterwards. The body of the deceased has been taken to the hospital, and a Chinese, alleged to be the man who delivered the kick, has been arrested.

FOOTBALL.

Hongkong Club v. Staff and Departments.

This match will be played on the Club ground, to-morrow, kick-off at 4 p.m.

Hongkong Club Team:—O. H. Bauckham; A. Hamilton, N. L. Raiton; W. C. Bond, R. F. Long, J. Young; D. N. Larkin, G. A. Robinson, J. Baker, W. V. Pennington, P. W. A. Wilkie.

Belgians Lay New Cruelty to Germans.

London, October 1.—The fourth report of the Belgian commission of inquiry into the alleged German atrocities just issued, says a Bordeaux despatch to the *Central News*, deals with the combat of the German soldiers at Aerschot. The report declares that the Germans pillaged Aerschot for three weeks, described alleged scenes of violence, and asserts that the Germans burned the town to hide the proofs.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE FLUCTUATING BATTLE.

What the Present Operations Mean.

The fighting in Belgium and France has now been going on for some few weeks without any marked change in the situation—by which we mean that neither the attackers nor the defenders have suffered to the point of extreme seriousness. The battle extends over a huge front, and, so far, it has been largely of a give and take character, though when we come to strike a balance it is seen that what advantages, strategical or otherwise, the operations have conferred have been distinctly in favour of the Anglo-French armies. Day by day we get bare statements as to what points have been held, where the enemy has been defeated, and where we have made progress. But these reports do not greatly help the average layman in forming an idea of the general scheme of operations.

The Allies' Scheme.

Judging, however, from the observations of military experts contained in the latest Home papers to hand, the plan of the Allied commanders has been to hold the Germans' Centre and Left and to bring as large a force as possible to operate against the German Right, with the intention of pushing it off its lines of communication. It seems that with this object in view the Seventh French Army, reinforced until it numbered between 200,000 and 300,000 men, recently made a bold attempt to get on the rear of the forces comprising the German Right Wing, with the idea of forcing von Kluck either to retreat or surrender. The German General, however, saw the danger, and with extraordinary rapidity and resourcefulness he succeeded in transferring large bodies of men from Left to Right, by the roundabout way of Belgium, and thus, by strengthening his forces, saved his wing.

Germans' Perilous Position.

But the trend of events since then would seem to warrant the view that this fine stroke has only meant a temporary warding off of the inevitable. The position of the German Right is an extremely perilous one, and as all efforts to break through the enemy's lines have failed, the Germans will have to retire eventually, whether they like it or not. At the moment we can afford to merely hold the Centre and concentrate on rolling up the flanks, thereby getting on the enemy's rear. Incidentally, the Germans may before long be sorry that they are sticking so firmly to the Centre, for when the time comes for the retreat, as it must, they will find it a heavy country to traverse. Then it may be that they will be caught napping.

A Passing Success.

In the fluctuations of the battle the Germans have managed to capture Dixmude. This news should have a stimulating effect on the Allies, inasmuch as one feels that there is little credit attached to hammering a beaten opponent, and by the showing of the last month, it appears very much as though the Germans were a beaten force. The acres they gladiolously crossed on their way to Paris, they have had to cede, not slowly and surely but quickly and indisputably. As far as the Teutonic "spiked helmets" are concerned, Paris is as far from their reach as the poles are apart. Perhaps that Mighty Atom, Wilhelm, did he but get the opportunity, would revise his calendar by which the world's events ought, according to his opinion, to occur, and the war would be shelved for many more years. He must now know that our gold reserve has reached unprecedented figures, that we cannot deal fast enough with the volunteers, and that day by day we are sending out thousands of physically fit and well-trained men to step into the ring against his "unarmoured mannikins"—poor spiritless creatures who fight not for a cause, but respond to the manipulation of wires.

ANOTHER "EMDEN".

Run to Earth on the Peak!

The chase and capture of an Emden, on the Peak, led to the appearance of Mr. R. N. Anderson, of the Peak, before Mr. J. R. Wood, in answer to a summons for allowing a dog of that name abroad without having its muzzle on.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin appeared for the defendant.

Chinese Constable C. 16 said that on November 4 he was on duty outside the top Peak Tramway station, when he saw three dogs without their muzzles on. He gave chase and captured one, which he took to the Gough Hill Police Station.

Sgt. Baker, in charge of the station, said that when the dog was brought to him it had neither collar nor muzzle on. He took steps to find out to whom it belonged and telephoned to Mr. Pemberton's house, No. 3, the Peak, and was answered by the defendant. He told the defendant that he would have to pay \$3 for the dog's licence before he could have it back. The next morning the defendant sent his coolie with three dollars and witness made out the licence in his name. The request was sent on one of Mr. Anderson's cards and said "Please let me have the dog as arranged last night" or words to that effect. In the telephone conversation, Mr. Anderson did not say that the dog was his, but stated that he would take out a licence for it, and that, witness supposed, made him the owner of it. He was not certain, but he believed that the dog belonged to a German before.

Mr. Jenkin:—Mr. Anderson and Mr. Pemberton are special Peak constables?—Yes.

Why did you first ring up Mr. Pemberton?—Because I was told the dog probably belonged to Mr. Pemberton.

You were correctly told. I put it to you that the dog had a collar on, and when you telephoned to Mr. Pemberton you said that it had Mr. Becker's number on it; Mr. Becker left the Colony that day?—I went by our licence book.

Then you did know it belonged to Mr. Becker?—Yes.

Did not Mr. Anderson telephoned to you on behalf of Mr. Pemberton suggesting that the dog might be given up that night?—That was at 1.30 in the morning, when Mr. Anderson telephoned me.

I put it to you, it was at 12.15, quite a more respectable hour; perhaps he had been on duty?—He said, "Send the dog over to the house," and I said I would when I received the licence money for it.

And he told you that the licence money would be sent in the morning?—Yes.

And he also told you that the dog was Mr. Pemberton's?—He did not say definitely, it was or was not.

Mr. Anderson, in the box, said that the dog belonged to Mr. Becker, and when he left the Colony he left the dog, whose name was Emden, with Mr. Pemberton. On arriving home on the 4th, he learnt that the dog had been caught out without his muzzle. He telephoned Sgt. Baker and asked for the dog to be sent down to the house. The next morning he gave his coolie a five dollar note and sent him for the dog, but the coolie came back and said there was some trouble about changing the note. The coolie then obtained three dollars from Mr. Pemberton, defendant having gone to the office, and consequently secured the dog. It was not until eight o'clock this morning that his No. 1 houseboy told him that the licence had been taken out in his name.

In answer to Mr. Wood, the defendant said that Mr. Pemberton was still taking charge of the dog. The magistrate dismissed the summons.

France Orders 10,000 Horses in Missouri.

Warrensburg (Mo.) September 29.—Orders were placed with a local horse and mule firm to-day by agents of the French Government for the delivery of 10,000 cavalry and artillery horses in Memphis, Tenn., as soon as they can be obtained.

THE KAIFONG ASHORE.

Her Position Not Considered Serious.

News reached the Colony yesterday that the China Navigation Company's steamer Kaifong had gone ashore at Hoibow.

On enquiry, Messrs. Butterfield and Swire inform us that the vessel is not in any danger. She ran ashore on Saturday, but the skipper telegraphed to the Company that there is no danger and that it was unnecessary to send a tug.

The ordinary salvage gear has been sent to her, and it is expected that she will shortly be out of her predicament. The Kaifong was on the Haiphong run at the time of the mishap.

THE "YELLOW DRAGON."

We have received a copy of the *Yellow Dragon*, the Queen's College magazine. It is always a bright little paper and, this month, seems better and fuller than usual. The nonsense verse, "Hongkong to Sydney," are remarkably well done:

An emu and a wallaby played poker on the sand,
And soon a duck-billed platypus chipped in and took a hand;

"If we were Labour Members now," they said, "it would be grand."

which is quite happily Lewis Carrollish.

"A.W.G." begins a serial account of "Travel in Time of Stress," the diary of a journey out from Home at the beginning of war, which promises to be deeply interesting. "The hunting of the Shark" is an amusing dream which just escaped being a nightmare, and a description of Port Darwin, written in a humorous vein, will be found entertaining not only by Chinese boys but by European adults. The College and Sport Notes are also brightly written, and serve to round off a thoroughly good number of this little periodical.

FATHER ROBERT SUED.

Was it an Order or a Recommendation?

This morning, in the Summary Court, before Mr. Justice Hazeldene, the case was mentioned in which M.G. Moussion, of Morrison Hill Road, sued Father Robert to recover the sum of \$140 for work done.

Mr. C. A. S. Russ appeared for the plaintiff, and the defendant appeared in person.

The defendant explained to his Lordship that he did not admit the claim. Like many others, the plaintiff had come to him and asked for employment. He (plaintiff) said he would do anything for his country and would like to write for the *Tonkin* papers. He gave plaintiff information about the war for about two or three weeks and also a letter of recommendation to the secretary of a paper in Tonkin, but he was unable to continue doing so because two or three of his assistants had left for Tientsin. He did not give the plaintiff any order to do the work, but merely a letter of recommendation.

The case was adjourned for a week, his Lordship suggesting that the defendant should see Mr. Russ in the meantime.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

A good number of people were again present at the Victoria Theatre last night to witness the popular war pictures that are being shown. These will be supplemented to-night by a further series—"The Boys of the Bulldog Breed," depicting life in peace and war on board the King's ships, gunnery, life-saving, etc. Other interesting films will be shown in addition, and *Dauphin* and *Barry* will give two excellent turns. So good a programme should ensure a full house.

FLOWER SELLERS' HABIT

Is it "Legitimate Business?"

This morning, in the Police Court, before Mr. J. R. Wood, Inspector Garrod prosecuted a flower-seller for behaving in a disorderly manner in Flower Street. The offence alleged against the defendant was that when a Japanese gentleman went there to purchase flowers the defendant and four others surrounded him and thrust flowers in his face.

The officer explained to his Worship that he had brought a summons against another man, some years ago, for a similar offence, and Mr. Hazeland, before whom the case was tried, dismissed it on the grounds that the man was conducting a legitimate business. It was difficult to get private persons to come forward, and when the flower sellers saw a policeman come, they took refuge behind their baskets.

Mr. Wood reserved his decision on the point until Monday, but on a second charge, of trading without a licence, fined the defendant \$4.

PROPERTY DEAL.

Dispute Over an Agreement.

This afternoon, in the Original Court, before the Chief Justice, the case was mentioned in which an *ex parte* action is being brought in which Tan Kung and Yik, merchants, of Wing Lok Street, are suing Chan Sing, alias Chan Fong-yin, 62, Des Vœux Road, merchant. The statement of claim states that by an agreement in writing dated July 10, 1914, the defendant agreed to purchase from the plaintiff certain property registered in the Land Office as the Remaining Portion of section C of the Praya Reclamation Marine Lot 71. On signing the contract, the defendant paid \$2,500 to the plaintiff and on September 8 the plaintiff gave notice to complete the contract. On September 11 the defendant wholly repudiated the contract and absolutely refused to perform the same on his part. After giving the defendant due notice, the plaintiff resold the property for \$22,500 sustaining a loss of \$4,000 for which he claimed.

Mr. Eldon Putter, instructed by Mr. Crew, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. H. W. Bird said he valued the property six days before the resale at \$22,000.

Mr. Crew gave evidence concerning the interviews, prior to the completion of the agreement. There were delays in completing the sale; at first the defendant said there was tightness in the money market and he was unable to obtain his money from Chinese banks. Later he came to witness and said he had made a bad bargain and wanted him to get him out of it. The defendant, later, repudiated the agreement.

Judgment was given for \$4,000 and costs.

CAPTAIN OF THE FRISIA.

Speaks Well of Treatment in Hongkong.

The China Navigation steamer Yungchow, which arrived at Shanghai on November 2, brought up from Hongkong seven German subjects who had been ordered to leave the port. Among them was Captain Rhodes, of the H.A.L. steamer Frisia, which was captured and condemned as a prize of war. Captain Rhodes spoke well of his treatment as a prisoner of war in Hongkong from the time he was taken out of his vessel until he left the Colony.

Famous Runner Reported Killed.

The *Excelsior* states that Jean Boin, the famous long-distance runner, has been killed at the front. He fell crying, "Long live France—Avenge me!"

GLOOM IN THE GERMAN PRESS.

The Influence of The British Troops.

Germans at Rotterdam, declare the *Daily Telegraph* correspondent, are agitated at the tone of the German papers which have just arrived. Only one meaning can be attached to what they contain, affirms the writer; they are preparing the German people for the defeat and ruin of their hopes.

Official meetings ask that judgment should be suspended if the news could arrive that the German troops have had to abandon certain positions. The British troops are mentioned as pushing on by sheer weight of their masses, and the French are admitted to have fought those who expected an easy victory a severe lesson.

A week ago such statements would have meant the suppression of any German paper daring to print them. Here is an official message to the *Vossische Zeitung*:

The fighting during the last few days has been continued with redoubled zeal in the whole district around Noyon, and the action has assumed unheard-of proportions. We may have to give up some points of little importance, but people must reserve their judgment until the result of the combined operations is known. The position is in general satisfactory.

Again, this paper admits that the aerial raids on Boulogne and Calais have done no damage.

Why the Germans Failed.

Even more amazing in a German paper is the publication of a letter from a despondent soldier at the front. He says that the orders were to break through the French lines, but that the Germans had failed on account of the overwhelming numbers of the enemy.

After mentioning that for two nights he and his fellows had bivouacked in the rain and had half their battalions snuffed out in the fighting, he says he considers they only escaped so lightly because many of the French shells failed to burst. Finally, he adds that the reinforcements expected never arrived.

The *Berliner Tageblatt* says:—

The German nation is waiting with suspense, but also with trust, the further messages from the French field of operations. The report of a very extensive attack by the French against the flanks of our armies is not calculated to relieve our anxiety. We know that our lines in their length and depth are almost impenetrably protected, and that our army is prepared to meet flank movements.

The English Influence.

We hope that the operations of the enemy will be unsuccessful. We know that French and English forces are pushing themselves still further in a north-easterly direction, but we have room enough and troops enough to fall back on our strong positions and ourselves contemplate a flank attack.

The influence of the English troops is showing itself more and more. They are working through by the force of their masses, and they do not stop here. Why not admit that?

As an old military proverb has it, "Much enemy, much honour." The victory must be ours, and the more its difficulties the more will be the honour.

The middle of the fighting line has been silenced. It is panting like one breathless. The work has passed to the wings, though around Verdun the decisive moment is approaching. We have carved a way through the outworks, but we found on the high plateau west of the Meuse that the foe had prepared a very strong position. We now know that the French have been preparing earthworks and fortifications at critical points since the war began.

Taught a Lesson.

The practicability and cohesion of the French defence makes itself always felt, and as soon as we break through it again shows its front. It has justly earned commendation, and has taught every-

NAVAL WORK IN THE FAR EAST.

It is now possible to fill in several gaps in the story of naval work in the Far East since the outbreak of war. One important point may be noticed, namely, that the order for the China Squadron to concentrate at Hongkong—which has been much criticised in view of the subsequent escape from Tsingtau of the Emden—came from Home. This should be noted in fairness to all those in authority.

The Squadron reached Hongkong on August 4, took on all coal, stores, ammunition and provisions in twenty-four hours and was away again by the 6th. The Triumph was actually in dock repairing and it is said that the Germans believed she could not be ready for three months to take the sea. Actually she put out at once with the others, and has proved herself all that she should be.

Under the Admiral's orders part of the Squadron went off to Yap to capture colliers, destroy the German cable station etc., (this is already known) while the rest went north to set free the Yangtze trade. The utmost secrecy was observed and the fact that Yangtze trade was freed by August 12 shows how well Admiral Jerrard's plan succeeded.

On August 17 some ships were ordered to Tsingtau, where they arrived on August 20, and inside twenty-four hours were so fortunate as to make five good prizes, one of which was particularly valuable, as she was filled with coal, cattle and mails for the Sobornhorst, Gneisenau, Leipzig and Nürnberg.

Subsequently, as again generally known, H.M.S. Triumph and Usk escorted the British troops from Tientsin to co-operate with the Japanese troops against Tsingtau, and returned to join in the blockading and bombardment of that port. This is a necessary measure, but not one from which alone much can be expected as modern naval fortresses are far too well armed for an assault from the sea alone to prove successful.

As regards the loss of the Japanese cruiser Takachiho, the German destroyer S. 90 got out on a dark night and fired two torpedoes into her, with, however, apparently fatal results to herself, for the explosive on the Takachiho was very severe and the S. 90 was close to the Japanese ship. It seems probable that the destroyer was so badly injured that she subsequently had to run ashore, in order to save herself from sinking. The S. 90 had been doing good work and is a great loss to the Germans.—*N. C. Daily News*.

Britain to Approve Ship Transfers.

Washington, Sept. 20.—Instructions have been sent to all British consuls that their government has no objection to the transfer of ships from British to American registry in cases where they have been continuously American-owned, according to a statement to-day at the British Embassy. The instructions reached Rio de Janeiro just after the steamship Robert Dollar, which had been held up pending a transfer of registry, had cleared.

The Russian Army.

The *Tribuna*, of Rome, is quoted by the *Chronicle's* Milan correspondent as saying that Russia has actually 6,000,000 soldiers under arms, and is in a condition to mobilize still another 4,000,000 men. Notwithstanding the brilliant successes in Galicia, the truth is that the Russians in contact with the enemy there did not number more than 500,000, in the middle of September, with a like numerical force in Eastern Prussia.

body who expected an easy piece of play a lesson.

Finally, says the correspondent, we have the admission of the *Vossische Zeitung* that in all probability the fighting now going on will form a decisive part of the battle of the Aisne.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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BACON

ABSOLUTELY THE BEST IN THE COLONY.

BREAKFAST BACON in rashers

90 cts. per lb.

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FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

S.S. "CITY OF BRISTOL."

Captain Henderson, will be despatched as above on Friday, the 11th December.

For freight etc. apply to:—

THE BANK LINE LIMITED,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 13th November, 1914.

WAR ITEMS.

Formerly on the Tamar.

According to the *Nagasaki Press* Lieutenant-Commander R. R. Rosoman, who is the only commissioned officer reported to have been saved in the Hawke disaster, is a brother of Mr. P. R. Rosoman, of Messrs. Holmes, Ringer & Co., Nagasaki. Lieutenant Rosoman served at Hongkong on the Tamar from 1909 to 1911.

Kaiser Reported Ill With Lung Trouble.

London, September 27, 5.50 p.m.—A despatch to the *Times* from Geneva says that the *Suisse* states that Emperor William is ill with inflammation of the lungs, as a result of having fallen into a trench filled with water.

American Red Cross.

Washington, September 27th.—Miss Mabel Boardman, executive chairman of the Red Cross, urged all Americans to-day to send their contributions to European war victims through the American Red Cross. Miss Boardman termed it unfortunate that so many temporary committees have sprung into existence for war relief purposes. She cited that every country involved in the war except Japan had war relief committees in the United States.

French Casualties.

The proportion of French officers killed or wounded is so great as compared with the casualties among the privates that the question is being discussed whether it would not be advisable to modify officers' uniforms and make them more difficult to distinguish from those of the men. The Germans seem to pick out officers all the more easily since the French officers are said to be showing great daring at the heads of their companies. There have been many promotions of non-commissioned officers lately to fill vacancies made through casualties.

Neutral Trawlers Barred by Britain.

Grimsby, September 29.—Beginning next Thursday, according to orders issued to-day by the British naval authorities, no neutral trawlers will be allowed to fish on the east coast of England, but they may continue their operations on the west coast. This order will affect a large number of Dutch and Danish trawlers now using Grimsby as a fishing base.

Germans in Need of Petrol.

The Copenhagen correspondent of the *Times* states that the great lack of benzine, petrol and rubber is affecting German transport. Attempts have been made to smuggle rubber and petrol through Austria. The secret petrol depots established before the war are exhausted.

The Leipzig Provisioned off Coast of Peru.

Lima (Peru), September 29.—It is officially announced that the German cruiser Leipzig and the

naval tug Marie received coal and provisions from the German steamer Amasis to-day at Lobos de Tierra, an island off the coast of Peru. The Amasis steamed to Lobos de Tierra from Callao.

Boulogne Resumes Shipping. A cargo for England was shipped at Boulogne on September 10, for the first time since the outbreak of war.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

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WANTED.—Immediate entry. Small two roomed office, central position.—Apply, stating rent, to "OFFICE," c/o "The Hongkong Telegraph."

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S.S. "CARDIGANSHIRE."

Consignees of cargo ex the above steamer are hereby informed that their goods have arrived to-day per s.s. "Glentworth."

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Hongkong, 12th November, 1914.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

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TUESDAY,

the 17th November, 1914, com-

mencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales

Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Large Quantity of Station-

ery & Xmas Cards

(to be sold in small lots to suit

purchasers).

On view from Monday, the

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Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

G. P. L.

PARTICULARS and CONDI-

TIONS of the letting by Public

Auction Sale, to be held on Mon-

day, the 16th day of November,

1914, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of

the Public Works Department,

by Order of His Excellency the

Governor, of One Lot of Crown

Land at Ship Street, in the

Colony of Hongkong, for a term

of 75 years, with the option of

renewal at a Crown Rent to be

fixed by the Surveyor of His

Majesty the King, for one further

term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot

Boundary Measurements, Approximate

Area in Acres, Roods, and Perches

Annual Rent

Date of Sale

Remarks

Total Area

Total Annual Rent

Total Date of Sale

Total Remarks

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TAIYUAN	21st Nov.	27th Nov.

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Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.	Yasaka Maru Capt. Yamawaki T. 25,000 Miyasaki Maru Capt. Teranaka T. 16,000	WEDNES., 18th Nov., at 10 a.m. WEDNES., 2nd Dec. at 10 a.m.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama	Sado Maru Capt. Asakawa T. 12,500 Yokohama Maru Capt. Komatsubara T. 12,500	TUES., 17th Nov. at noon. TUES., 1st Dec. at noon.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Hitachi Maru Capt. Sato T. 16,000 Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500	FRI., 20th Nov. at noon. WEDNES., 16th Dec. at noon.
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CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang & Rangoon	Hakata Maru Capt. Kawashima T. 12,500	WEDNES., 4th Nov.
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BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.	Wakasa Maru Capt. Itano T. 12,500	FRIDAY, 20th Nov. at 5 p.m.
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NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500	SUNDAY, 29th Nov.
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S'hai and Kobe	Kawachi Maru Capt. Nakamura T. 12,500	MON., 23rd Nov. at 11 a.m.
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Kobe & Yokohama	Kitano Maru Capt. Cope T. 16,000	Nov. at 11 a.m.
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PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Katori Maru	20,000 tons	Thursday 28th January
Kato	16,000 "	11th February
Kashima	20,000 "	25th February
Mishima	16,000 "	11th March
Suwa	25,000 "	25th March
Atsuta	16,000 "	8th April
Yasaka	25,000 "	22nd April
Miyasaki	16,000 "	6th May
Kitano	16,000 "	20th May
Fushima	25,000 "	3rd June

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Aki Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 26th January
Sado	12,500 "	9th February
Yokohama	12,500 "	23rd February
Awa	12,500 "	9th March
Shidzuoka	12,500 "	23rd March
Tamba	12,500 "	6th April
Aki	12,500 "	20th April
Sado	12,500 "	4th May

For further information apply to

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T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Liangchow	15th Nov. at 4 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Chinkiang	15th Nov. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	17th Nov. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Kanchow	17th Nov. at 4 p.m.
WWEI & TTSIN	Huichow	21st Nov. at noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Teian	24th Nov. at 4 p.m.

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Tjimonck	...	...	S'hai	...
Tjibodas	...	...	JAPAN	...
Tjipanas	JAPAN	1st half Nov.	JAVA	2nd half Nov.
Tjilatjap	JAVA	2nd half Nov.	JAPAN	2nd half Nov.
Tjilini	JAVA	2nd half Nov.	S'hai	2nd half Nov.
Tjiluwong	JAVA	1st half Dec.	JAPAN	1st half Dec.
Tjitaroem	JAVA	1st half Dec.	S'hai	1st half Dec.
Tjikembang	JAVA	2nd half Dec.	S'hai	1st half Jan.

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VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA,
JAPAN and HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	From	To	Date
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	From N'saki	Sat.	14th Nov.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 18 knots	Kobe	Tues.	1st Dec.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	H'kong	Tues.	8th Dec.
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	H'kong	Tues.	5th Jan.

The s.s. Nippon Maru will leave Kobe for Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco on Tuesday, 1st December.

Steamers via Shanghai will be despatched at noon.
Steamers via Manila will be despatched at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.
First Class to New York.....£80. " " £96.10.

San Francisco £45. " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

Anyo Maru 18,500 - 15 knots

Thence by TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE to BUENOS AIRES.

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O. WURIU, Acting Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Aldenhams	28th Nov.	14th Nov., 11 a.m.
St. Albans	28th Nov.	18th Dec., "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

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Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain Leaving.

Haiching ... | W. O. Passmore. | TUES., 17th Nov. at 1 p.m.

FOR AMOY AND FOOCHEW.

Haitan ... | J. W. Evans ... | SATUR., 14th Nov. at 3 p.m.

Halyang ... | A. E. Hodgins ... | SATUR., 21st Nov. at 3 p.m.

(not calling at Swatow)

FOR SWATOW.

Halmun ... | A. H. Stewart ... | SUN., 15th Nov. at 10 a.m.

Halmun ... | A. H. Stewart ... | WED., 18th Nov. at 1 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near

Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

China Coast Gazette.

Mr. E. D. Forrester, from leave, has gone chief engineer, Kutwo.

Mr. G. W. Russell, acting chief engineer, Kutwo, is awaiting orders.

Mr. J. E. Runcie, supernumerary, Hain Peking, has gone chief engineer, Kinling.

Mr. T. Simpson, acting chief engineer, Kinling, is on reserve.

Mr. D. V. White, third engineer, Changchow, has gone third engineer, Hoihow.

Mr. A. Mackenzie, third engineer, Hoihow, has gone third engineer, Changchow.

Mr. J. B. S. Nucator, second engineer, Changchow, has gone second engineer, Shaohsing.

Mr. D. McDougall, acting second engineer, Shaohsing, has gone acting second engineer, Changchow.

Mr. J. Marshall, chief engineer, from reserve, is on leave.

Mr. A. L. Struthers, second engineer, Yingchow, is on leave.

Mr. L. F. Sheel, chief officer, Pakhoi, has gone chief officer, Luchow.

Mr. J. B. Evans, chief officer, Luchow, has gone chief officer, Pakhoi.

Mr. A. A. Warrild, second officer, Tatung, has gone second officer, Pakhoi.

Captain W. Owen Jones, from reserve, has gone master, Kwangse.

Mr. J. Oudney, acting master, Kwangse, is on reserve.

Mr. V. A. Large, supernumerary second officer, Hain Peking, has resigned.

Mr. J. Cumming, third engineer, Yingchow, has gone acting second engineer, same ship.

Mr. J. McArthur, awaiting orders, has gone acting third engineer, Yingchow.

Mr. A. A. Jamieson, supernumerary, Yingchow, has gone chief engineer, Shasi.

Mr. J. A. Craig, acting chief engineer, Shasi, is awaiting orders.

Mr. F. Baylis, chief officer, Chiyeun, is on leave.

Mr. F. Berkeley, second officer, Chiyeun, has gone acting chief officer, same ship.

Mr. W. Earl has been appointed second officer, Chiyeun.

s. s. Guthrie Ashore.

During a heavy N.E. gale at Taku on November 2 the steamer Guthrie, 2,338 tons, built in 1884, dragged her anchors and went ashore on the Bar. The heavy pounding started her plates and she settled down, only her upper works remaining above water. The French steamer Tatouise and the Fales stood by but the crew remained on board, gathering on the fore-castle. The Guthrie, which was formerly owned by Messrs. Bares, Philip and Company and was employed on the run between Australia and Hongkong in company with the Airline, was purchased in 1913 by Messrs. Galsner and Company of Tientsin and, under the British flag, was engaged in the transport of cattle and frozen meat to Vladivostok for which purpose her No. 2 hold was insulated. She had recently undergone an extensive overhaul at the New Engineering Works and left again for the North on September 15.

Tanker Ordered by Gulf Oil Company.

Optimistic of the future of shipping in Mexican waters, in spite of the Mexican and European conflicts, the Gulf Oil Company has recently placed an order with the New York Shipbuilding Company for a 230,000 ton tanker similar to three others completed several weeks ago by the Camden shipyard for the company. The new ship will be able to burn either oil or coal, will have a powerful automatic engine for towing barges and 22 tanks, with an oil carrying capacity of 2,205,000 gallons. Her plans call for a length of 400 feet 8 inches, a 51-foot beam and a depth of 30 feet 2 inches. No name has as yet been given the ship.

For a good solid meal a la Carte or Table d'Hôte with Wines & Liquors of the Best—ALEXANDRA CAFE

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 14th Nov. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Chunsang	Mon., 16th Nov. at noon
S'PORE & Pang	Hopsang	Mon., 16th Nov. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Esang	Sat., 21st Nov. at d'light
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 21st Nov. at 3 p.m.
Y'HAMA, Kobe & Moji	Yatsing	Thur., 26th Nov. at d'light
S'HAU, Kobe & Moji	Namsang	Sat., 28th Nov. at d'light

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dalny, Weihaiwei.
‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.
For Freight or Passage.

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General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Subject to change without Notice.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE-HOMeward.

For	Steamers.	Date of Departure
LONDON & HULL	Merionethshire	24th Dec.
TRANS-PACIFIC "SHIRE" & "GLEN" JOINT SERVICE.		
VICTORIA, V'VER, ST'LE		
TACOMA & PLAND	Clenroy	24th Nov.
VIA HONOLULU		

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all ports in Europe and North and South America.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

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[9]

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

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Agents.

14

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STRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL
ENGINEERS.WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE
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Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 78' x 88' x 34' 6"

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-
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50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes,
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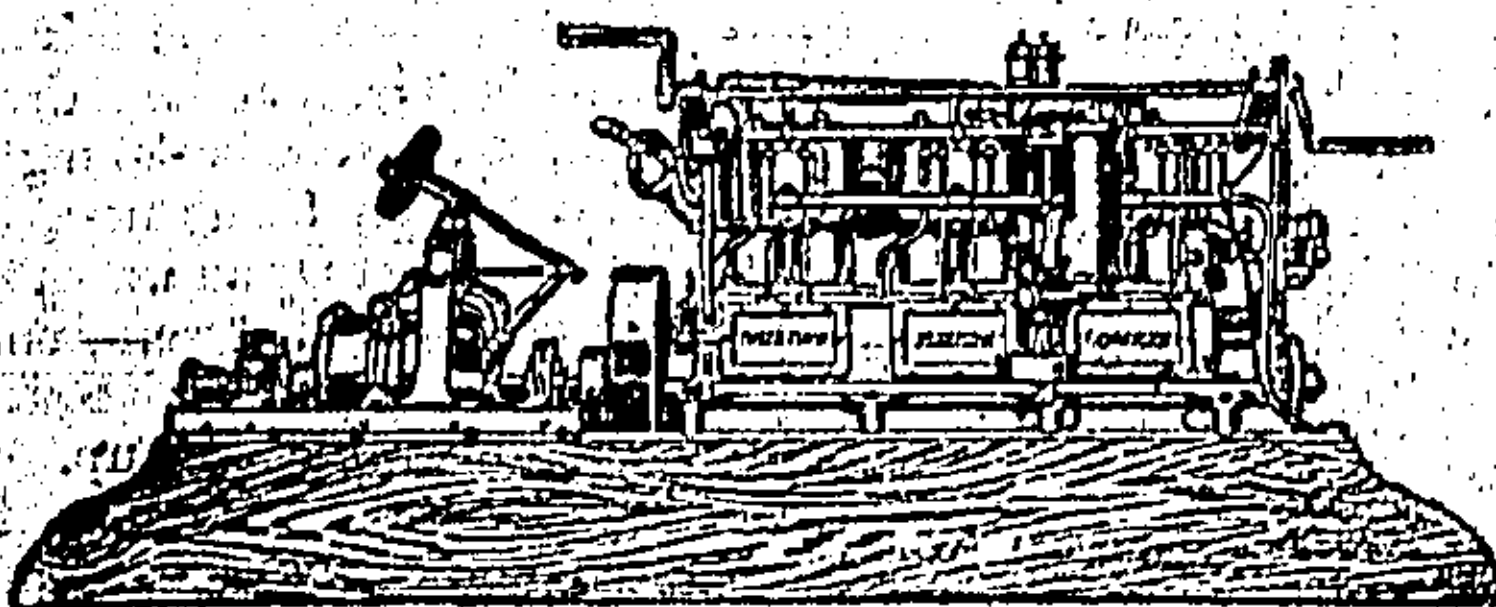
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PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2

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O.S. type Motor and Reserve Gear.

B.H.P. Paraffin 70. Petrol 80.

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VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be De- spatched.
M'les, L'don via S'pore etc.	Yasaka M.	N. Y. K.	18. Nov.
Gonos, Marseilles and Liverpool	Achilles	B. & S.	20. Nov.
London & Gonos via S'pore, &c.	Nellere	P. & O.	25. Nov.
London & Hull	Mer'shire	J. M. Co.	24. Dec.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Seattle via Nagasaki etc.	Minnesota	N. Y. K.	14. Nov.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, etc.	Glenroy	J. M. Co.	24. Nov.
Via B.C. T'ma via K'lung, Japan	Seattle M.	O. S. K.	26. Nov.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	1. Dec.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile			
Ports via Japan	Anyo M.	T. K. K.	2. Dec.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	8. Dec.
San F'co via M'la & Japan &c.	China	P. M. Co.	12. Jan.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports	Aldenham	G. L. Co.	14. Nov.
Australian Ports via Manila	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	20. Nov.

[SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS] AND JAPAN.

S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nagoya	P. & O.	16. Nov.
Vladivostok via Japan	Tambov	R. V. F.	16. Nov.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Amazon	M. M.	17. Nov.
Foochow via Swatow & Amoy	Kaijo M.	O. S. K.	18. Nov.
Shanghai and Kobe	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	18. Nov.
Shanghai and Kobe	Kawachi M.	N. Y. K.	18. Nov.
Tamsui via Swatow and Amoy	Daijin M.	O. S. K.	19. Nov.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	20. Nov.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	21. Nov.
Bombay via S'pore & Colombo	Colombo M.	N. Y. K.	23. Nov.
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham,			
Penang & Colombo	Peking M.	O. S. K.	M. of N.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiyang	D. L. Co.	Q. desp.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Tjikembang	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Java	Tjilowang	J.O.J. L.	S. half O.
Shanghai	Tjipanas	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjimanook	J.O.J. L.	E. half N.
Japan	Tjibodas	J.O.J. L.	E. half N.
Shanghai	Tjitaroom	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.

TO SAIL

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

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Regular Sailing for Boston & New York via Ports.

(Via Suez: With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast)

For NEW YORK via PANAMA

For Freight and further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD

Hongkong, 9th October, 1914

Agent.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. S. SIBERIA arrived at San Francisco on November 9.

The P. M. S. MONGOLIA sailed from Yokohama on the 12th inst. via Shanghai & Manila for Hongkong. The mail has been transferred to the S. S. HITACHI MARU of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Line which is scheduled to arrive at Hongkong on the 19th instant.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The T. K. K. S. ANYO MARU will next leave Hongkong on Wednesday the 2nd December.

CONSIGNEES

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

THE Steamship

"MONMOUTHSHIRE,"

From PORTLAND, SEATTLE and VANCOUVER.

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo impeding discharge or remaining on board after 5 p.m. on 7th inst. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense and delivery must then be taken from the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No claim will be recognised after the Goods have left the steamer or Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered on 13th instant will be subject to rent.

All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo must be left on board or in Godown and examination of same will be held on 13th inst. at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be presented on or before 16th inst. otherwise they will not be recognised.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 6th November 1914.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Tjlmancok, Dut. s.s. 9,944, A. W. Lo Roon 8th inst.—Muntok, 1st inst. Gen.—J. C. J. L.

Agapenor, Br. s.s. 4,799, R. A. Tellorren, 9th inst.—Shanghai, 6th inst. Gen.—B. & S.

Skirtles, Br. s.s. 2,766, J. W. Angus, 8th inst.—Singapore, 1st inst. Gen.—D. & Co.

Chinkiang, Br. s.s. 1,222, G. P. Ainalis, 10th inst.—Bangkok, 1st inst. Gen.—Rice & Gen.—B. & S.

Yuensang, Br. s.s. 1,127, Tough, 16th inst.—Manila, 7th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Boyarin, Rus. s.s. 695, G. Baiding, 10th inst.—Shanghai, 6th inst. Gen.—M. B. K.

Tambor, Rus. s.s. 2,517, Aleksei, 11th inst.—Nagasaki, 5th ult. Gen.—B. & S.

Phenius, Br. s.s. 4,777, W. R. Bailey, 16th inst.—Shanghai, Gen.—B. & S.

Haitan, Br. s.s. 1,183, J. W. Evans, 11th inst.—Swatow, 10th inst. Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Daijin Maru, Jap. s.s. 900, K. Murakami, 11th inst.—Swatow, 10th inst. Gen.—O. S. K.

Hakata Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,870, N. Kawabuchi, 11th inst.—Moji, 5th inst. Gen.—B. & S.

Hazel Dollar, Br. s.s. 1,893, M. Ridley, 11th inst.—Manila, 6th inst. Gen.—D. & Co.

Yermio Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,350, N. Yanagi, 11th inst.—Japan, Gen.—O. S. K.

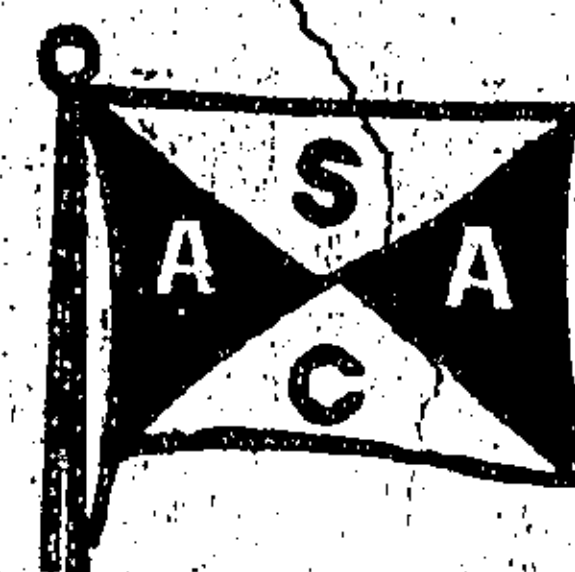
Liangchow, Br. s.s. 1,220, Baiding, 19th inst.—Shanghai, 6th inst. Gen.—B. & S.

Glenarroy, Br. s.s. 3,025, P. V. Jones, 11th inst.—Singapore, 1st inst. Gen.—S. T. & Co.

Rampant, Br. s.s. 1,065, W. C. Baiding, 1st inst.—Saigon, Rice & Gen.—Order.

TO SAIL

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. Co.

For New York via Japan Ports & Panama Canal.

For freight or information apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1914.

"GLEN LINE"

[McGREGOR COW & Co.] LTD.

For London & Antwerp

Saloon passage Hongkong to London £40.

For freight or passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1914.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

For Freight and Passage apply to

THE BANK LINE LIMITED

Agents.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1914.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

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ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process. Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE HEADWAYS	DEPTH OF WATER AT LOW TIDE	DEPTH OF WATER AT HIGH TIDE	RISE OF TIDE
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	300'	18' 6"	15' 6"	15' 6"	3' 0"
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	275'	18' 6"	15' 6"	15' 6"	3' 0"
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	275'	18' 6"	15' 6"	15' 6"	3' 0"
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	200'	18' 6"	15' 6"	15' 6"	3' 0"
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	200'	18' 6"	15' 6"	15' 6"	3' 0"
KALOKATSI					
Commercial Dock	200'	18' 6"	15' 6"	15' 6"	3' 0"
AREDERN					
Here Dock	200'	18' 6"	15' 6"	15' 6"	3' 0"
Lowest Dock	200'	18' 6"	15' 6"	15' 6"	3' 0"

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager,

R. M. DYER B.Sc., M.I.M. Whampoa Dock, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1914.

QUESTION OF GERMANY'S IMPORTS.

A Dutch Merchant's View of the Transit of Grain Supplies.

A Rotterdam merchant, writing to an Edinburgh correspondent, notes that India corn in Holland is selling 75 per cent. above the price prevalent before the war. He adds:

"The same can be said of rice, barley, oats, and wheat. Our Government has taken last week large parcels of wheat bought by Germans, and on its way to there, because we wanted it, and they would not let it go out of the country. This is the situation in Holland. But you should see how they are fixed in Germany. Not a day passes or I have scores of inquiries for all sorts of feeding stuffs. They are willing to pay any price, and will deposit the money in banks right here. As we have practically nothing ourselves there is no chance of giving any away."

"This morning I had an inquiry for 500,000 sacks of American flour. I was asked to give my services to get this from the United States. The goods had to be declared to be for Germany when leaving New York, and if such was done, and they came through, then I was told they could pass through our country to Germany. Payment would be made in New York before shipment was made. I have refused to have anything to do with this, but perhaps I am wrong."

"In the newspapers I have seen we are told that Germany can help herself for at least a year. My opinion is that they are badly short already, and as a grain-man I know the condition which existed before the war. Of all the tremendous quantities of North and South American grain which Germany bought, nothing will reach her. Parties in Holland had orders to buy up all bacon, meat, rice, eggs, etc., etc., they could get. With automobiles they went all round the country, but they did not get much."

"I am told that in a town in the south of Holland, the people, getting angry at seeing stocks carried away, smashed dozens of boxes of eggs which were already loaded. For Germany the vital point within very little time will be how to get grain, etc., and she is already making desperate efforts in that direction. No one knows whether better than grain-men in Holland, for we are in exactly the same position as they are. I was shown a list yesterday containing the names of some seventy-eight steamers all with Germany for destination, and mostly carrying grain. Hamburg importers were making inquiries for these, but of course none will get there."

STOLEN EAR-RINGS

This afternoon, in the Police Court, before Mr. J. R. Wood, two Chinese were charged with having received two gold ear-rings valued at \$20, knowing them to have been stolen.

Mr. Davidson, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, defended, and Mr. Lewis, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Macfar, appeared for the gold leaf merchant to whom the ear-rings were sold.

Mr. Lewis said that if his worship found the goods were stolen and made any vesting order, he would apply for the compensation of his client.

This matter was allowed to stand over until the completion of the case, which was proceeding as we went to press.

"A PLACE IN THE SUN."

Indian Warriors' Delight at Welcome at Marseilles.

Wonderful scenes of enthusiasm were witnessed in Marseilles on the arrival of the troops from India. As in the case of the British Expeditionary Force, the transportation and landing was accomplished in perfect order and without the slightest mishap.

Here is the *Daily Telegraph* correspondent's description of the manner in which Marseilles welcomed the disembarking and welcomed the fighting men from India:

"This is to tell you in the Centur's good time, which will be when they are in the fighting line, how Marseilles waited for the Indians and how they came. Marseilles watched 'Tommy's' divested of tunic, in grey shirt and khaki trousers, with legs a dangle down the quay wall, and beside them 'les Hindous,' squatting cross-legged in the attitude of idols, happy in the sun. It watched baggage being descended, and horses and munitions of war."

It watched to "officer boys" in sun helmets looking over bulwarks, and "officer boys" waved back to it gallantly. It studied brown faces and brown turbans, and the turbans with gayest notes of red. With a rapidity which was amazing, it saw the ships emptying, troops forming up on the quay.

White and brown, the faces were smiling, now, in the happiness of the voyage achieved and the goal grown near, and when the moment came when the troops moved off from the dock to encampment in this or that part of the city's environs he would have out-scrooged Scrooge, the Scrooge of days ungenerous, who had failed to be touched by the lavish welcome.

There were fizzled veterans, sturdy and square-shouldered, and tall, smooth-faced youths with the demeanour of princes. One felt as they walked that they had been in a triumphal procession.

The Hand-shake. I have called them smiling warriors. It is not the word. Their faces expanded in delight, and the dark skin gleamed and the white teeth flashed. The first line of the crowd could touch them as they passed, and dozens of people stretched forward to give "les Hindous" a good "poignée de main."

The "Hindous" were nothing loth, and, indeed, gave a better "poignée de main" than they got in their excitement forgot to use their giant's strength as giants, and shook hands not wisely but too well. For that, every here and there, a Marseillais could be seen looking at a limp hand wonderingly.

Thomas Atkins preserved a graver demeanour in the face of all this, being concerned in his heart with the first business of getting the right thing to the right place. But he, too, was touched by the reception, and responded to it, sometimes in Hindustani as a humorist, sometimes in his own tongue as a humorist still.

His physique and the physique of the Indians impressed the people of Marseilles, and no wonder, for every soldier who passed, "les Anglais" equally with "les Hindous," looked "a first-class fighting man."

The Gurkha's Kukri. A vivid impression of the scene is given also by the *Mail* correspondent.

From the little Gurkha and his winning smile, through the ranks of Bengal Lancer, Panjabi, Baluchi, to the giant Sikh, they are, he says, magnificent specimens all of martial manhood.

Never has the port of Marseilles, used as it is, to cosmopolitan crowds and the multi-coloured habiliments of Africa, witnessed

a scene so kaleidoscopic as that presented by the defiling of thousands after thousands of soldiers down seemingly numberless gangways and along quays lit up by brilliant sunshine.

Here were the Sikhs; there the sturdy little Gurkhas, counted among the finest infantry in the world. Darker than the Hindu, a merry smile ever lurking in their distinctly Mongolian eyes, they at once captured the hearts of the French soldiers, and it was amusing and interesting to listen to animated conversations in which neither side could understand a single word the other said.

Sign language, however, made up for a multitude of deficiencies in other ways, and particularly graphic was one Gurkha's manual description of how he could handle his rather awesome kukri.

Further removed were the warlike Baluchis, at another dock the Panjabis, and, busily engaged grooming their mounts, tethered to the iron grille that runs around the quays, were the handsome Bengal Lancers.

The white officers who are in command are the highest type of soldier, drawn, as we all know, from the best families in Great Britain, and in them their men have implicit faith.

Girls Throw Flowers in the Path.

The scene in the town when the troops marched through to the different camping grounds was unforgettable. Every man, woman, and child in Marseilles turned out, their numbers swelled by the people who had rushed in from the surrounding country districts, and the streets were seething masses of highly excited humanity.

The excitement of the high-strung Latins rapidly spread to the Indians, and it was a unique experience to see hundreds of martial warriors, bearded men whose hair was shot with gray, and beardless youths, jump a yard high in the air for sheer joy. The officers looked on with lenient eye.

Old women fought with men for the honour of shaking hands with the frozen soldiers, whom they impatiently named "anglais" and "Hindous," and young women and girls threw sweet-smelling flowers in their path or pinned pink roses in their turbans, in their torches, and even stuck them into the Indians' long hair.

In response, the dark Eastern eyes beamed a great content, and rows of marvellously white teeth flashed from laughing mouths.

The enthusiasm of the populace became ecstasy when a band of awry Gurkhas struck up the "Marseillaise" and played it enchantingly on a weird collection of gourdlike instruments.

As one man the crowd crushed the troops on to the pavement, and down a long avenue they marched—horses and mules as well—between the kerb and the café terrace.

By evening they were all encamped in picturesque parks with rocky heights, reminiscent of their far-away hills, around them, and in the moonlight groups of Marseillais stood on all the adjacent roads watching with unflagging interest the strange Eastern rites of these magnificent fighting men from Britain's Great Dominion.

Turks to Abolish Foreign Schools.

Rome, Sept. 26.—It is learned from a diplomatic source that besides suppressing the capitulations on October 1 all foreign schools in Turkey will be abolished. It is reported here that the situation at Constantinople is most serious. It is said that Turkey's intervention in Germany's favour is not only inevitable but imminent.

PIRATES ACTIVE.

Fatshan Attacked by 1,000 Armed Men.

Our Canton correspondent informs us that on Wednesday a body of one thousand armed pirates attacked Fatshan, on the West River, which has a population of 500,000.

The Canton authorities, on being apprised of the affair, at once sent 1,000 troops to the scene to quell the disturbance.

Yesterday the first train from Canton got through to Fatshan, but two later trains on reaching the city turned back, and since then railway communication between the two places has ceased.

FOR THE TROOPS.

The Latest Parcel from Hongkong.

The parcel of garments and comforts for our troops at the front and their families at home, was sent this week to the Hon. Sec. Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, Friary Court, St. James's Palace, S.W., and contained the following 399 articles, the blankets being kindly given by Mrs. Anstruther:

- 46 Pr. socks
- 35 Obolers' belts
- 1 Cardigan
- 1 Pr. bed socks
- 7 Helmets
- 2 Chest protectors
- 4 Many-tailed bandages
- 34 Pr. cuffs
- 17 Mufflers
- 12 Shirts
- 14 Bad-jackets
- 1 Waistcoat
- 1 Pr. pants
- 3 Pr. jackets
- 16 Skirts
- 9 Blouses
- 4 Coats and akirts
- 1 Overcoat
- 2 Pr. knickers
- 2 Combinations
- 3 Pr. stockings
- 1 Pr. woollen shoes
- 6 Boys' tunic suits
- 1 Petticoat
- 1 Child's skirt
- 6 Children's pyjamas
- 42 " petticoats
- 16 " dresses
- 10 " coats
- 13 " overalls
- 4 Pr. " knickers
- 10 Boys' shirts
- 10 Jerseys
- 1 Jersey suit
- 8 Vests
- 9 Mufflers
- 14 Caps
- 1 Pr. gaiters
- 2 Prs. Infants' gloves
- 3 " socks
- 1 Infant's bodice
- 2 Prs. Boys' socks
- 24 Blankets.

"Cat" in the German Navy. Considerable sensation has been created at Petrograd by discoveries made on board the German cruiser "Magdeburg," when she was blown up after going ashore at the entrance of the Finnish Gulf. Among the treasures lying about the decks in the afterpart, where boats were lowered for the majority of the crew to escape on the accompanying destroyers, were several specimens of the old "cat o' nine tails."

When the Russian authorities went through the ship they found one of these instruments in every officer's cabin, and all bore signs of long and, in some cases, of hard usage.

The public are to have an opportunity of inspecting these latest-discovered instruments of Prussian culture.—*Morning Post* correspondent.

WAR AND SHIPPING.

Japan and the Bangkok Trade.

Japanese steamers are taking full advantage of the cessation of German competition and preparations are being made to enter the Bangkok trade by the Tatsumi Steamship Co., of Dairen, and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, which have despatched representatives to the southern ports and are preparing to place steamers on the run between China, Bangkok and the Straits. The Kenkon Maru No. 11, which went ashore some time back on Krimon Java Island and was refitted with great difficulty, has been despatched for Jalut Island, which was recently captured from the Germans, leaving Kobe on October 27 with a large number of Japanese emigrants who intend to settle on the island.—*Shipping and Engineering*.

Using a Prize Ship. The H.A.L. steamer Suimow, which was captured by Japanese cruisers in the Kii Channel, has been declared a prize of war by the Prize Court at Sasebo and taken over as a special service vessel for the navy, being renamed the Tomoshima Maru.

German Ships at Bangkok. The number of German vessels laid up at Bangkok clearly shows the hold Germany was taking of the trade of Siam, a hold that has been suddenly relaxed, affording an opportunity for British and other vessels to take the business. German vessels are lying in the harbour two deep, each of the China coast ships having alongside of her two or more of the smaller vessels trading in the Gulf of Siam. Most of these steamers have only the captain and one engineer on board, the remainder of the crew having left in a vain endeavour to reach Tsingtau. Those remaining have been placed on an allowance of thirty ticals a month, out of which they have to provide their own food, those who have wives in the ports being thus placed in a very unenviable position.

AN ANGLO-GERMAN VOYAGE TO KIEL.

At the Mansion House, before the Lord Mayor, Mr. Alfred Rehbein was summoned by Mr. H. C. Greenhalgh for using threats, whereby he went in fear of bodily injury. The prosecutor is on the staff of the *Globe*, and was formerly a member of the same yacht club as the defendant. On September 8 the prosecutor wrote in the *Globe* the following letter:—"A fortnight ago I discovered that a naturalised German left Kiel Canal with his 25-ton yacht and reached Southampton Sea two or three days later. I reported him to the inspector of police of that county, and, as far as I can understand, he is still at large, with a thorough knowledge of the Kiel Canal and the Estuary of the Thames, and previous to his residence here was a Prussian officer." The defendant, taking this letter as referring to him, which was admitted, said to a mutual acquaintance that when next he saw Mr. Greenhalgh he would "thump him on the jaw." For the defence it was stated that the letter was malicious and misleading. What the defendant said was that Mr. Greenhalgh deserved to be kicked. Mr. Rehbein was an ex-Prussian officer, but had lived here since 1897 and been naturalised since 1901. He was married to an Englishwoman. He took a yacht cruise to Hamburg and Kiel to see his mother and sister on July 11, and returned on August 1. Some English friends accompanied him. The Lord Mayor bound over the defendant in two sureties of 250 each to keep the peace for six months.

AMERICA AND GERMAN TRADE.

No Loan Possible.

Germany's financial position is attracting increasing attention in America, writes the Washington correspondent of the *Morning Post*, and the newspapers, by merely stating the facts, have made it practically impossible for Germany to raise money in America unless she is prepared to pay a price which amounts to a confession of her desperate straits. A Wall Street journal says that since July 28 the Reichsbank has increased its note circulation by 293,728,000, and Wall Street believes that Germany is beginning to suffer financially because, although her commerce is completely crippled, she is issuing an unlimited amount of paper money.

The *Washington Post* says Germany's greatest foe is England, and not France or Russia. Practically all German shipping, except that in the Baltic, has been paralysed by the British Fleet. The ports of Hamburg and Bremen no longer import foodstuffs from the United States or other countries. German exports are greatly curtailed, and the market for German manufactures is virtually destroyed by the British blockade.

The world's gold output is about 2100,000,000 a year, of which more than one-half comes from the British Empire, one-fifth from the United States, and the balance from Russia, Mexico, and South America. Practically all this gold is shut out from Germany. With German factories paralysed and the cold grip of the British Fleet about her throats, Germany, it is argued, must bring the war to a close before starvation conquers her. "At the first call to arms" says the *New York World*, "the great German Mercantile Marine disappeared from the seas and German foreign trade amounting to 21,000,000,000 a year virtually vanished with that disappearance. If Germany could have the seas, it would have been of little use when practically all of its efficient male industrial population under fifty years had been called out to the war. Home production is as much a necessity in foreign trade as the carrying service, and Great Britain with her Colonies can hardly be subjected to such a drain upon its industrial populations as Germany has already undergone, no matter how far war is prolonged."

VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

Orders issued to-day by Major Wakeman state:—

Recruits Parade for Friday 13th inst. as ordered.

Section Commanders will forward amended lists of telephone Nos. for their Sections to the Adjutant, as early as possible. Separate lists are to be made out for day and night numbers, and the arrangements for passing the alarm to men not on the telephone shown.

Robbers Attack Junk. A stone junk has been attacked by robbers near Kowloon Bay. It appears that seven men, one with a revolver and the others with knives, boarded the junk, gagged and bound the female owner and got away with jewellery valued at \$370, clothing valued at \$104 and \$1,000 in ten-cent pieces. The robbers cleared off in the direction of Kowloon Bay.

The "Blue Bird." The public are reminded that Saturday night's performance of "The Blue Bird" will be absolutely the last evening performance, and that the final one will be the matinee of Wednesday next. Soldiers and sailors in uniform will be admitted at half-price to the pit.

WAR'S COST TO GERMANY.

About Twenty Million Marks a Day.

Berlin, September 28, via London, 2.50 p.m.—The response of the German public to the efforts of the Government to raise a war fund of 5,000,000,000 marks has, it is asserted here, removed all anxiety which the nation may have had regarding its ability to meet financial obligations due to the war. Originally the Reichstag allowed a war credit of 5,000,000,000 marks, in addition to the war treasure, and of this amount 4,500,000,000 marks has been subscribed by the public without straining seriously the financial resources of the Empire.

According to military authorities the war is costing Germany about 20,000,000 marks (\$25,000,000) a day, inclusive of the money spent on behalf of those who have been deprived of their bread-winners. The means of the Government at the beginning of the war, note during the permanent war treasure, but including the reserve funds of the Reichsbank, amounted to about 500,000,000 marks (\$125,000,000), which in the meantime, however, has been considerably increased through the issue of notes. It is thought, therefore, that the money available for the purposes of the campaign can be increased, if necessary, by several billion marks.

The amount which the Government could borrow from the Reichsbank is unknown at the present time, but it is estimated at about 3,000,000,000 marks, making a total of about 8,000,000,000 marks (\$2,000,000,000). At the rate of 20,000,000 marks (\$25,000,000) a day, this sum would permit Germany to carry on the war for more than a year. It is claimed here that these estimates concerning Germany's financial resources are low, rather than high.

PRISONERS IN RUSSIA.

Half-Starved before Capture.

Prisoners, especially Austrians, are pouring into the chief Russian towns from all parts of the frontier. Seven thousand men and 150 officers have been escorted through Minsk within the last three days. Large numbers are arriving at Kiel and Doubs, including Hungarians, Poles, Germans, Slovaks, and Italians. All are of half-starved appearance. They complain that they had had no hot food for ten days, and nothing to eat at all for two days prior to their capture. It is proposed to employ prisoners in road-making, timber-felling, and various trades.

Wounded Russians continue to arrive here. They report that the Germans are in the habit of raising the white flag at the moment of a final Russian charge, thus disconcerting the attackers, upon whom they pour a volley when they come within short range.

A wounded Russian sergeant-major relates that he was deliberately ignored and left unattended by German Red Cross workers, and that he lay all night, suffering terribly from thirst, on the battlefield of Oran whilst all the German wounded were being removed. Eventually the Russians returned and picked him up.

The Russian Ministry for Foreign Affairs has dismissed fifty Russian Consular officers of German nationality in different parts of the world.

Officers' Quarters Robbed. From the Officers' Quarters at Gun Club Hill, a watch, travelling rug and other articles have been stolen.

DIARY OF WAR

COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany against Britain.
Russia.
France.
Belgium.
Austria against Serbia.
Russia.
Britain.
France.

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 50,000 men.
Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.
Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.
Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.
Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.
Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

Events that Brought It About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
1835.—Austria-Hungary seizes Serbia from destruction by Bulgaria.
1908.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.
1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.
1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.
1913.—Serbia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.
1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.
July 23.—Austro-Hungarian note delivered to Serbia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.
July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpected. Semi-official Pester Lloyd affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Serbia.
July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.
Since Fighting Began.
July 27.—Servian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.
July 28.—Austria declares war on Serbia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.
July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames.
July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.
August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evacuation of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Froben; no casualties.
August 2.—British Cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Onassacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Oirey. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.
August 3.—Severe fighting on River Drin between Servians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace.
August 4.—Earl Kitchener declared between Britain and Germany.
August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilburg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces; Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.
August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer Koenig and later strikes mine and sinks herself.
August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are hors de combat.
August 8.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany.
August 14.—Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Hasselt and Namur.
August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Avricourt and Oirey.
August 16.—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiauchau be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Budua, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.
August 17.—Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.
August 18.—Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.
August 20.—Germans occupy Brussels.
August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £8,000,000 respectively on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Servians rout Austrians along the Drina.
August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.
August 26.—Russians continue on offensive on East Prussian frontier. German forces being compelled to retreat on Koenigsberg. Russian advances in East Prussia continue. Togoland surrenders to British.
August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland. Russians secure victory at Romanoff and approach within 20 miles of Lemberg, capturing 4,000 prisoners. Announced that Russians completely invest Koenigsberg. Belgians rout a German Army Corps, which withdraws in disorder to Louvain.
August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium, owing to Russian advances. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.
August 30.—Apia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.
August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Laon, towards Mezieres.
Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiègne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns.
Sept. 2.—List of British casualties published. Officers killed, 67; missing, 95. Men killed, 127; wounded, 629; missing, 4,183. Russians sustain reverse in local engagement in East Prussia but defeat three Austrian Army Corps near Lemberg, capturing 150 guns and inflicting enormous losses on enemy. Japanese occupy seven islands of Kiauchau and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux for purely military reasons.
September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.
September 4.—Russians occupy Haalica. Announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 200,000.
September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war.
September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated.
September 8.—Russians capture Mikolajoff and Rawarska, and convert Galicia into Russian Province.
September 10.—Forces of 80,000 Germans hurrying through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles.
Sept. 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37.1-2 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen.
Sept. 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder, Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg entirely free of enemy. Australian Squadron occupies Herbertshöhe, German New Guinea. French troops occupy Soissons and Luneville. German left wing retreating.
Sept. 13.—Announced that Allies' victory becoming more and more complete everywhere. Germans evacuate Nancy region after a ten days' attack; casualties, 20,000 men at Nancy and 11,000 men at Luneville.
Sept. 14.—Germans evacuate Amiens, and give way at Revinny and Brabant-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back. French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Rawarska, and occupy Czernowitz. Servians defeat 90,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rivers Drina and Save. Announced that German cruiser Hela was sunk by hostile submarine.
Sept. 16.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rheims; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Brigadier General N. Findlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.
Sept. 18, 19 and 20.—Battle of the Aisne continues. German counter-attacks failing. Germans fire on Rheims Cathedral, setting historic building on fire.
Sept. 22.—H.M. ships Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue sunk by German submarines in the North Sea. Battle of the Aisne continues without appreciable change in the situation.
Sept. 23 to 26.—The great battle continues; German counter-attacks being everywhere repulsed. Land fighting begins around Tientsin.
Sept. 27.—Capital of the Cameroons surrenders unconditionally to British Forces.
Sept. 28 and 29.—Battle of the Aisne continues. Allies beat back severe attacks by the enemy.
Sept. 30.—Big battle continues in favour of Allies, who make slight progress all along the line. Germans bombard Antwerp, but are repulsed. Russians continue to progress and are reported halting at Buda Pest.
Oct. 1.—Announced that H.M.S. Camberland has captured nine German liners and one gunboat in Cameroon River. Allies' position in France reported entirely satisfactory.
Oct. 2.—Germans vigorously bombard Antwerp. British Admiralty announces adoption of mine-laying policy as a counter-measure to German activity.
Oct. 3.—French President and Ministers start on visit to congratulate armies in the field. The Czar leaves for the front. Big battle continues in France; Crown Prince's Army being repulsed near Verdun.
Oct. 4.—Germans make night attack at Tientsin, but are defeated, losing 47 killed. In the big battle, Allies destroy enemy's lines of communications.

Russians defeat and pursue Germans.

Oct. 7.—Bombardment of Antwerp continues. German commander warning populace. Belgian Government removes to Ostend. German cruiser Cormoran and two gunboats sunk in Kiauchau Bay. Big battle still proceeding, fighting becoming increasingly violent.

Oct. 11.—Fall of Antwerp announced. Allies still progress all along the line. Germans drop 20 bombs on Paris.

Oct. 12.—German aviators drop six more bombs on Paris.

Oct. 13.—Commando under Colonel Maritz revolts in the Cape Province, having concluded an agreement with Germans. Belgian Government removes to Ilavre, in France. Allies resume offensive; "real progress" reported.

Oct. 14.—Announced that Russian cruisers sink two German submarines in the Baltic. Canadian contingent arrives at Plymouth. H.M.S. Yarmouth sinks the Markomania and captures the Pontopore (Emden's supply ship) off Sumatra.

Oct. 15.—Allies make further progress, occupying a line from Ypres to the sea. H.M.S. Hawke sunk by submarine in the North Sea.

Oct. 16.—Four German destroyers sunk off the Dutch coast.

Oct. 17, 18 and 19.—Further advances of Allies reported, notably on the Left Wing. French cruiser Waldeck Rousseau sinks Austrian cruiser off Dalmatian coast.

Oct. 20.—Japanese occupy Marshall, Marianne and Caroline Islands.

Oct. 21.—Announced that the Emden sinks five more British vessels and captures another. British warships do great work off the Belgian coast, shelling the enemy's trenches and wrecking six batteries. Germans who had advanced on Warsaw compelled to retreat. Russians pursuing them. British naval flotilla continues to bombard German flank.

Oct. 23.—Severe fighting on the Left Wing, the Allies continuing to make progress. Steamer Crefeld arrives at Las Palmas with the crews of 13 steamers sunk by the German cruiser Karlsruhe, mostly in the Atlantic.

Oct. 24.—British destroyer Badger sinks German submarine off Dutch coast. Announced that there are nine German cruisers on the high seas, and that 70 warships of the Allies are searching for them.

Oct. 25 to 28.—Allies continue to progress on the Left Wing, and Russians advance to Lowicz and Lodz, driving the Germans before them. French drive enemy over frontier east of Nancy.

Oct. 28.—Five men sentenced to death in connection with the assassination of Prince Franz Ferdinand, and others sent into penal servitude.

Oct. 29.—Russians break resistance of last units of the enemy north of the Pilica, and the whole Austro-German Army retreats.

Oct. 30.—Reported that the

Emden enters Penang harbour and sinks the Russian cruiser Jemchug and a French destroyer.

Turkish warships enter open port of Odessa and bombard Russian ships. Turkish cruiser bombards Thodosia, in the Crimea.

Oct. 31.—Germans attempt general offensive movement from Nieuport to Arras, but Allies still advance. Enemy reported to be withdrawing from Dixmude. Russians still advance in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 1.—British cruiser Hermes sunk by submarine in the Straits of Dover. British, French and Russian Ambassadors in Constantinople request passports. Most of the German forts at Tientsin silenced by Japanese and British bombardment.

British and French Ambassadors leave Constantinople. Announced that 2,000 armed Bedouins have penetrated Egyptian territory. Germans continue violent attacks in Belgium and France, but everywhere repulsed. British Government to shortly issue war loan of £200,000,000. Turkey apologises to Russia, but endeavours to throw the responsibility on the latter.

Nov. 3.—H.M.S. Minerva bombards Akaba, which is evacuated. Terrifying story from British Headquarters issued showing how a large body of British troops was transferred from the Aisne to the battle on the north coast, and how in subsequent fighting the enemy suffered terribly from our offensive. Submarine D5 sunk in skirmish with retreating German

squadron in North Sea. Germans abandon left bank of the Yser below Dixmude. Anglo-French Squadron bombards the Dardanelles.

Nov. 4.—German cruiser Yorck strikes chain of mines blocking entrance to Jade Bay and sinks

Nov. 5.—War between Britain and Turkey declared. Annexation of Cyprus announced.

Nov. 6.—Austrians retreating along whole front before Russians. France declares war with Turkey.

Nov. 7.—Fall of Tientsin announced. Russians continue triumphant march, capturing many prisoners and guns. Allies still make progress.

Nov. 8.—Announced that the surrender of Tientsin is unconditional. Russian cavalry enters German territory from beyond the Vistula.

Nov. 9.—Colonial contingents given great reception at Lord Mayor's Show. Patriotic speeches at the Guildhall banquet. German cruiser Emden caught off Coos Islands by H.M.A.S. Sydney; engagement ensues; Emden goes ashore and is burnt out; Commander and a nephew of the Kaiser among the prisoners.

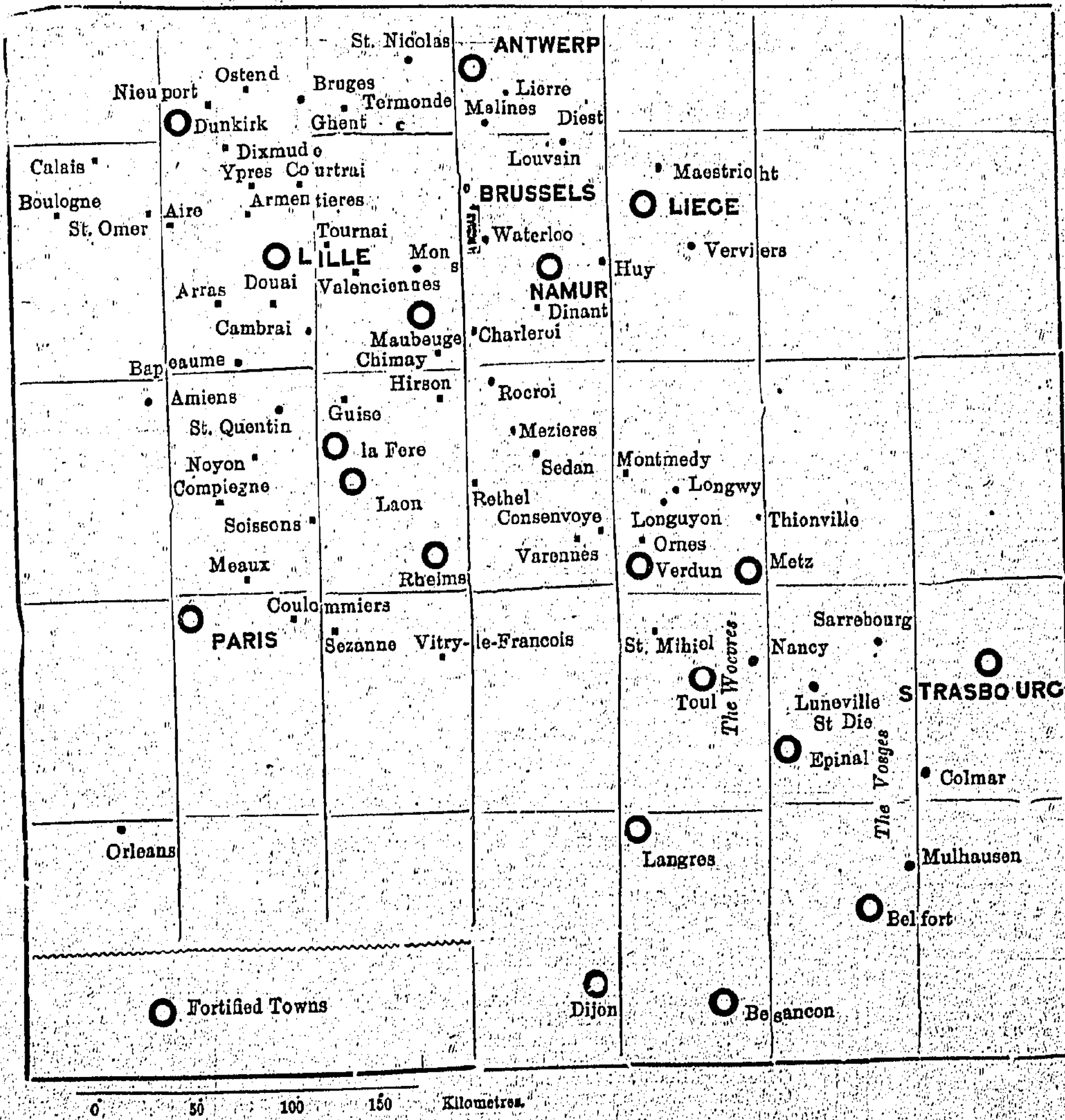
Nov. 10.—German cruiser Koenigsberg imprisoned in the Rafigi River. German East Africa, by sinking of colliers at the river's mouth. Russians still advancing in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 12.—Severe fighting in France and Belgium; Germans take Dixmude, but Allies hold their own elsewhere. Further Russian advance in East Prussia.

THE WAR.

Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



The above is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British, French and Belgian troops and the German forces. Latest advances are to the effect that bitter fighting is taking place between Nieuport and Armentieres. The Germans have advanced to Dixmude, which they hold at the moment.

REMARKABLE PROPHECY.

The War of 1914 Predicted in 1854.

There is in Germany a famous prophecy. It is called "The Prophecy of Meyence," and dates from 1854. It comprises eighteen verses of prediction, of which the first nine have been fulfilled in the most remarkable manner. Here are the verses:

1. When the little people of the Oder shall feel themselves strong enough to shake off the yoke of their protector and when the barley is sprouting from the ears, their King, William, shall march against Austria.

2. They will have victory upon victory up to the gates of Vienna, but a word from the great Emperor of the West shall make the heroes tremble on the field of victory and the barley shall not be gathered in until he has signed the peace, shaken off the yoke, and returned triumphantly to his country.

3. But at the gathering in of the fourth battle—of that of the year 1871, a dread war shall call them to arms. A formidable army, led by an emperor of war, shall alone could have invaded all start towards the West.

4. Woe to thee, great nation woe to you who have abandoned the rights divine and human. The God of Battles has forsaken you, who will succour you?

5. Napoleon III, mocking his adversary at first, shall soon turn back towards the "Chene Populaire," where he shall disappear, never to reappear.

6. In spite of the heroic resistance of France, a multitude of soldiers, blue, yellow, and black, shall scatter themselves over a great part of France.

7. Alsace and Lorraine shall be carried away from France for good and half a period.

8. The French shall only take courage again as against each other.

9. Woe to thee, great city, woe to thee, city of vice! Fire and sword shall succeed fire and famine.

10. Courage, faithful souls, the reign of the dark shadow shall not have time to execute all its schemes.

11. But the time of mercy approaches. A prince of the nation is in your midst.

12. It is the man of salvation, the wise, the invincible, he shall count his enterprises by his victories.

13. He shall drive out the enemy of France, he shall march to victory on victory, until the day of Divine justice.

14. That day he shall command seven kinds of soldiers against three to the quarter of Bouleaux between Ham, Woe, and Paderborn.

15. Woe to the people of the North, thy seventh generation shall answer for all thy crimes. Woe to thee, people of the East, thou shalt spread afar the cries of affliction and innocent blood. Never shall such an army be seen.

16. Three days the sun shall rise upwards on the heads of the combatants without being seen through the clouds of smoke.

17. Then the commander shall get the victory: two of his

enemies shall be annihilated, the remainder of the three shall fly towards the extreme East.

18. William, the second of the name, shall be the last King of Prussia. He shall have no other successors save a King of Poland, a King of Hanover, and a King of Saxony.

All the first part of this prophecy up to the ninth verse inclusive is verified by the war of 1866, then by that of 1870, and then by the Commune of 1871. Here are the last nine verses:

10. Courage, French patriots, Germany cannot carry out its scheme of supremacy.

11. The time of retaliation approaches. The Czar shall come in the midst of you to seal the alliance.

12. That is the man of salvation. 13. He shall chase the enemy of France, he shall conquer Germany until it is completely destroyed.

14. The last battle on the field of Bouleaux, near to Paderborn, in Westphalia, shall rout the seven allied people: French, Belgians, English, Dutch, Russians, Japanese and Serbians against three [Germans, Austrians and Hungarians].

15. Woe to thee, Prussia, thy seventh generation shall answer for the wars thou hast made upon all the people. [Seven generations make 30 years + 7 = 210 years. The realm of Prussia dates from 1713. The seventh generation is then, living between 1893 and 1923.] Woe to thee, Austria! never such a battle shall have taken place.

16. It shall last three days in the smoke of the conflagration.

17. Finally Prussia and Austria shall be annihilated. Hungary shall fly towards the extreme East [of Europe].

18. William II shall be the last King of Prussia; Germany and Austria shall form three realms: Poland, Hanover, and Saxony.

Liverpool's Distinction.

Liverpool has the distinction of being the first to complete a Battalion for Earl Kitchener's new Army. At first it was decided to form a Corps of 800 men, but the recruiting was so brisk that the decision was revised in less than a week, and a complete Battalion of 957 was raised. The new Battalion, of which Earl Kitchener will be Hon. Colonel, will be known as the 11th Battalion King's Liverpool Regiment. The raising—begun on 24th August—of a Battalion of 1,000 young men employed in the City as a 7th Battalion of the old City of London Regiment (Royal Fusiliers) for active service during the war was not only successfully completed but the names of some hundreds of extra men were soon registered.

SILIMPON COAL.

BUNKERS

can be supplied at cheap rate at SANDAKAN & SEBATTIK (British North Borneo).

At these ports steamers calling for bunker coal exclusively are exempt from all shipping dues and charges.

A. BUNE.

IT IS WHAT YOU GET MORE THAN WHAT YOU PAY. THE DOUBLE STRENGTH MEANS DOUBLE VALUE.

LOTUS MOKHA IS UNIFORMLY EXCELLENT.

Obtainable Everywhere.

RUTTONJEE & SON.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Halmun, Br. ss. 611, Stewart, 13th Inst.—Swatow, 12th Inst., Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Aldenharn, Br. ss. 2,276, G. L. Smith, 12th Inst.—Moj, 7th Inst., Gen.—G. L. & Co.

Miyagisan Maru, Jap. ss. 1,950, Munagata, 13th Inst.—Bangkok, 3rd Inst. Rice & Gen.—Order.

Taming, Br. ss. 1,350, G. H. Pennafather, 13th Inst.—Manila, 10th Inst., Gen.—B. & S.

Siberian Mail, Shanghai & North China (Europe via Siberia) 14th Nov. 4 p.m.

(Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Br. P. O. 8.30 p.m. Thursday, 19th Nov.)

Australia Mail, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, via Port Darwin & New Guinea via Thursday Is. 14th Nov. 4 p.m.

Swatow & Bangkok, 14th Nov. 4 p.m.

SUNDAY, 15th Nov.

Swatow, 15th Nov. 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Tientsin, 15th Nov. 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 16th Nov.

Straits, 16th Inst., 2 p.m.

TUESDAY 17th Nov.

Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya & Port Moresby via Batavia, 17th Inst., 10 a.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji, Yokohama, Seattle & United Kingdom via Canada, 17th Oct. 11 a.m.

(Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Br. P. O. at 5 p.m. Monday the 23rd Inst.)

Saigon, Straits, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe via Marseilles (Late Letters 11 a.m. to noon. Extra Postage 10 cents. (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail), 17th Nov. noon.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow, 17th Nov. 1 p.m.

Philippine Is., 17th Inst., 3 p.m.

Shanghai & N. China, 17th Nov., 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 18th Nov.

Straits, Ceylon & Europe 18th Nov., 9 a.m.

Swatow, 18th Nov. noon.

FRIDAY, 20th Nov.

Philippine Is., Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand & New Guinea via Thursday Is. 20th Nov., 11 a.m.

Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe via Marseilles (Late Letters 10.30 a.m. to 11 a.m., Extra Postage 10 cents. (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail). The parcel mail will be closed on Thursday, the 19th Nov. at 5 p.m., 20th Nov. 10.30 a.m.

SATURDAY, 21st Nov.

Wei Hai Wei & Tientsin, 21st Nov., 11 a.m.

Amoy & Foochow, 21st Inst., 2 p.m.

TUESDAY, 24th Nov.

Philippine Is., 24th Nov. 3 p.m.

THURSDAY, 8th Dec.

Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand via Port Darwin & New Guinea via Thursday Is., 8th Dec. 11 a.m.

TIDE TABLE.

9th Nov. to 15th Nov., 1914.

Day	High Water	Low Water	Day	High Water	Low Water
Mon.	9.0	1.0	Mon.	8.0	1.0
Tues.	10.0	2.0	Tues.	9.0	2.0
Wed.	11.0	3.0	Wed.	10.0	3.0
Thurs.	12.0	4.0	Thurs.	11.0	4.0
Fri.	1.0	5.0	Fri.	12.0	5.0
Sat.	2.0	6.0	Sat.	1.0	6.0
Sun.	3.0	7.0	Sun.	2.0	7.0

m morning, p afternoon.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed

Findon Haddock, Kippers & ALEXANDRA CAFE.

POST OFFICE.

Ships' Letter Boxes.

1. It is hereby notified that during the continuance of the War all outgoing correspondence must be posted at the General Post Office or at any of its Branch Offices.

2. Ships' Officers are strictly forbidden to receive on board their vessels any correspondence from the Public.

3. Shipmasters are not allowed to place or expose on board their vessels letter boxes for the purpose of collecting correspondence; all such boxes found exposed on board their vessels will be removed and returned to the General Post Office.

4. Shipping Companies must not receive from the Public for inclusion in their ships' Papers any but bona fide consignees' letters which should be left open for inspection when required.

5. Shipping Companies should state in their notifications to the Post Office the exact hour of departure of their vessels in order that the public may have every facility for posting at the General Post Office.

6. Shipping Companies and Ships' Officers must send to the Post Office ALL correspondence except bona fide consignees' letters posted in the Ships' Letter Boxes or received by Ships' Officers at the ports from which they sail, or anywhere en route to Hongkong.

7. The above regulations will not affect the licensed, private letter boxes carried between Hongkong & Canton by the vessels belonging to or managed by the Hongkong Canton & Macao Steamboat Company.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE NAMES OF THE VESSELS BY WHICH MAILS ARE FORWARDED BY AIR WILL NOT BE ADVERTISED IN THE MAIL NOTICES.

CORRESPONDENCE (INCLUDING PARCELS) IS BEING DESPATCHED AS OPPORTUNITY OFFERS. BUT ALL SERVICES ARE IRREGULAR AND UNCERTAIN AND ALL CORRESPONDENCE IS LIABLE TO DELAY.

THE PARCEL POST SERVICE TO FRANCE IS SUSPENDED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT ALTHOUGH EVERY POSSIBLE PRECAUTION IS TAKEN TO SECURE THE SAFETY OF ALL CISTAL PACKS WHILE IN THE CUSTODY OF THE POST OFFICE, THE POSTMASTER GENERAL CANNOT GIVE COMPENSATION FOR ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE WHICH MAY BE DUE TO THE ACT OF THE KING'S ENEMIES. UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE NO LETTERS, BOXES, OR PARCELS FOR BELGIUM, BRAZIL, CRETE, OR PORTUGAL AND NO LETTERS, BOXES OR PARCELS FOR MALTA CAN BE ACCEPTED FOR INSURANCE.

THE PARCEL POST AND INSURED LETTER SYSTEM TO BRAZIL IS SUSPENDED.

THE PARCEL POST SERVICE TO THE UNITED KINGDOM IS IN FULL WORKING ORDER IN BOTH DIRECTIONS BY THE LONG SEA ROUTE.

THE PARCEL POST SERVICE TO EGYPT AND CERTAIN COUNTRIES MENTIONED, SERVED BY EGYPT, IS RESUMED FOR ORDINARY PARCELS ONLY. CRETE, CYPRUS, GREECE, SYRIA, TURKEY, ITALY, ALGERIA, TUNIS, SWITZERLAND AND (LYBIA) TRIPOLI.

A late mail for Swatow Amoy & Foochow will in future be closed or all Douglas steamers 20 minutes before each steamer sails. Ordinary correspondence will be received after the regular mail has closed at the side west entrance to the G. P. O. in the lane off Des Voeux Road.

War risks are not covered by postal registration or insurance.

The services to Germany, Austria, and Tsingtau are suspended.

The New Year Parcel Mail will be closed at 5 p.m. on Thursday, the 19th Inst.

Insured Parcels will only be accepted for the United Kingdom.

CHRISTMAS MAIL.

The Public are informed that the Christmas Mail to the United Kingdom and countries beyond will be closed at the Post Office at 10.30 a.m. on the 20th Inst. via Suva and is due to reach London on the 25th Inst. Correspondence intended for this route must be so superscribed.

Mails to United Kingdom despatched via Siberia take about a month to reach their destination. The Christmas Mail by this route will leave about the same date.

Further particulars will be published later.

Tao & Norman Mail is expected to arrive here on the 19th Inst.

MAILS DUE.

American, 19th Inst.

MAILS CLOSE TO-MORROW.

Shanghai & N. China, 14th Nov. 8 a.m.

Philippine Is., 14th Nov. 9 a.m.

Swatow, 14th Nov. 11 a.m.

Amoy & Foochow, 14th Nov. 3 p.m.

Swatow & Bangkok, 14th Inst., 4 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 13th at 11.30—Pressure has decreased moderately over the whole China Coast and South Japan, and increased slightly over S. Manchuria and the Southern Philippines.

The anticyclone has remained stationary over central Japan but has somewhat decreased in intensity. A shallow depression has formed in the North China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.10 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.

1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood. E. winds, fresh, squally; cloudy, rain.

2 Formosa Channel. N.E. winds, moderate to fresh.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamoocks. The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

13th Nov., a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.	Weather.
W'atsook	7a	30.33	33	aw	0 b	
Namuro	6a	30.22		no	1	0
Hakodate	"	30.25		no	1	0
Tokio	"	30.34		aw	1	0
Kochi	"	30.23		aw	1	0
Nagasaki	"	30.13		e	2	0
Kagima	"	30.10		e	2	0
Oshima	"	30.07		ne	1	0
Naha	"	30.01		ene	1	0
Shimonoseki	"	30.12				
Chefoo	"	30.15	54	94	ene	4 cm
Whaiwei	"	30.06	60			1 cm
Hankow	"	30.04	61			3 cm
Ichang	"	30.02	63			1 c
Keelung	"	29.99	70	85	no	2 c
Changsha	"	29.97	67	89	n	1 c
Shanghai	"	30.06	60			1 c
Gutzlaff	"	30.04	61			3 cm
Sharp P.	7a	30.02	63			1 c
Amoy	6a	29.99	70	85	no	2 c
Swatow	"	29.99	67	89	n	1 c
Taihou	"	30.00				0
Maichu	"	30.00				0
Taiwan	"	29.99				2
Koshun	"	29.98				4
P'ores	"	29.98				0
Canton	6a	29.95	64	95		5 od
H'kong	"	29.92	70	85		6 od
Gay Rock	"	29.89	74			no
Macao	"	30.02	72			1 c
Wuchow	"					
Fakhoi	"					
Holow	"					
Phu Lien	6a	29.84	70		nnw	2 c
Tourane	"	29.83	75		nnw	2 c
O. St. J.	"	29.83	75		no	2 c
Apurri	"	29.92	74		no	1 c
Manila	"	29.92	74		no	2 d
Legaspi	"	29.92	74		no	2 d
Hilo	6a	29.95	83		no	1 b
Bacolod	"				n	2 c
Cebu	"	29.93	86		e	1 c
Labuan	"					

T. F. Claxton, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, Nov. 13

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degree Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

6 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

7 State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

8 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

9 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

10 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

11 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

12 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

13 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

14 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

15 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

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27 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

28 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

29 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

30 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.